The New-York Times.

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The Commander of the Pensacola Navy-Yard and Secretary Toucey.

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OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan 23.

THE LATE COMMANDER AT PENSACOLA.

Capt. Armstrong, late Commandant at the Pensacola Navy-yard, had a personal interview with Secretary Toucey to-day, and detailed the circumstances attending his surrender. Official judgment is suspended till a written report shall be made. He says he only had twenty-three instead of sixty men, to oppose five hundred and fifty assailants; so resistance was useless. Not more than one-twentieth of those employed in the yard remained true to the Government. The rumor that Capt. Farran was one of the attacking party is untrue. He was the Commander of the yard, and when the assailants demanded to see Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Farran escorted their officers to Capt. Armstrong's quarters. This I have from an officer who was present. Lieut. Renshaw's resignation had been accepted prior to the transaction.

THE GEORGIA SECESSION ORDINANCE.

The Georgia delegation has been the first to get an ordinance of secession spread upon the Journals of Congress. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, would not sign the letter sent into the House by the other members, announcing officially the secession of that State and their own withdrawal, but sent in a private letter resigning his seat, in consequence of the signification of his State that she no longer desired a representation upon the floor of Congress.

Senator Iverson expects a letter from Mr. Toombs to-night, which he, too, will sign and present to the Senate to-morrow, and withdraw. This letter is also to embody the ordinance passed by Georgia.

The Civil Appropriation bill will be considered in the Senate Finance Committee on Friday, and the Naval Appropriation bill early next week.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONER.

Col. Hayne is still here, and expects to remain some days longer. He appears to be in no hurry to close his mission, as it is understood that peace is to prevail as long as negotiations are pending.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Etheridge drew together a large audience in the House to-day. He followed out the arguments of Messrs. Millson and Clemens for the Union, and was frequently greeted with loud bursts of applause from the floor and galleries. He was followed by Mr. Lovejoy, who made a force speech, but indulged in very little of his well known Abolition doctrines. He announced that Mr. Lincoln was not for compromise nor concession with traitors, robbers and rebels, which, coming from an Illinois representative, created some sensation.

Mr. Tappan intends to speak in favor of his minority report soon.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

If the bill for the admission of Kansas becomes a law next week, as is expected, it is supposed by her friends here that the Legislature will be immediately convened for the election of United States Senators, who can probably be on hand to take their seats in the Special Session on the 4th of March. The names of Marcus J. Parrott, present Delegate from Kansas, and Frederick P. Stanton, formerly Governor of the Territory, are most frequently mentioned in connection with the Senatorship. Martin F. Conway, Representative in Congress, having been already elected, is on hand, ready to take his seat at once, on the act of admission being signed.

I notice an effort making to find fault with Senator Latham, of California, for having voted in favor of the amendment to the bill for the admission of Kansas, which passed the Senate. This amendment provides for a judicial system of the State, and was considered by Mr. L. proper, just and important. At the same time he was not willing to risk the ultimate success of the bill by any amendment; and when he found that the one in question was carried by his own vote, he offered to move a reconsideration, but was advised by Republican colleagues to let it pass, and that it would be readily concurred in by the other House. He has been a constant and consistent supporter of the admission of Kansas, and I am satisfied would be the last man to do anything which he believed would endanger the passage of the bill for that purpose.

The Republicans are the more ready to accept the pending amendment to this bill, because, if the President nominates Pettit, or any other objectionable man to the Judgeship under it, they have the power to reject it when his name comes before the Senate for confirmation. But I learn that the Indiana delegation do not propose to press Pettit for the place.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The statement is erroneous that Judge Kellogg, of Illinois, went to Springfield to lay before Mr. Lincoln a programme of compromise to be sustained by the Republicans. He went home on his own business, and probably did discuss some of the pending propositions with the President elect, but he does not assume to lead the Republican Party on any such matter.

A UNION INAUGURATION BALL.

Preparations are progressing for a grand Union Inauguration Ball, to come off in this city on the night of the 4th of March. It is designed to be in no sense a partisan affair, but one in which Union men of all sections and parties may join. Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott will head the list of Managers, assisted by the veteran Commodore Stewart. Gen. Wool, and other prominent officers of the Army and Navy, Messrs. Crittenden, Seward, Douglas and other Senators, and distinguished citizens of each State of the thirty-four, are expected to participate in the management. A spacious building will be erected specially for the purposes of the ball, upon Judiciary-square, adjoining the City Hall. It is designed to put the tickets at five dollars each; and, for the greater convenience of the public, they will be for sale in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis, New-Orleans, and various other large cities of the Union, representatives from all of which will probably be present. No effort will be spared to make the occasion a brilliant success in all respects.

MR. LINCOLN'S JOURNEY.

Some time ago Mr. Lincoln designed to journey to the Capital over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as that is the most direct route hither, from Springfield, *viâ* Columbus, Bellaire, &c., but in consequence of the political excitement, many friends have advised him to come *viâ* Pittsburgh, as his journey through a portion of Virginia might be looked upon, in the present state of the public mind, as a sort of bravado, inviting disturbance. Some regret is expressed here in regard to this change of route, because the Union demonstrations all along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad make it quite evident that secession has no foothold in Northern Virginia or Western Maryland.

THE CHARLESTON LIGHT-HOUSES.

It is well-known in secession circles that the Senators and Representatives from Florida, and even South Carolina, profoundly deprecate the putting out of the lights, and destroying the beacon ranges at the entrance of Charleston harbor, and they have written to their constituents condemning the act in the strongest terms. They say this proceeding has alienated a great many of their best friends, who do not wish to incur the odium of an act which the civilized world will condemn; and the consequences of which may be the wreck of property and loss of life to an incalculable extent. So cautious are the Government in relation to the light houses on the coast, that not the slightest change is ever made, or a new light house lit up, without first giving six months' notice to the Marine Departments of all the Governments of Europe, by whom the changes are noted and officially published. When the light-house on Sombrero Key, on the Florida coast, was lighted up, several vessels were wrecked, and then gave as the reason that sufficient notice had not been made of the new light, which was mistaken for another Nothing is more common than for vessels to run for the coast in order to verify their position by observing some light. The removal of Charleston light has greatly increased the risks of navigation on that coast.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The following paper, prepared by Representative Montgomery, was to-day circulated in the House, and among others, has been signed by Messrs. Bocock, Martin, Va., Sickles, Florence, Montgomery and Clemens.

We, the undersigned members of the Thirty-fourth Congress, convinced by the various votes taken on the several propositions presented for our consideration from time to time, that there is no hope that any measure which will reconcile the existing differences between the sections of our country can receive a vote of a constitutional majority, and as none of the present members were elected in view of the existing troubles, and believing that in a time of so great peril it is proper to refer this question to the peole of our several districts, propose that the members of this Congress shall resign, to take effect on the 21st February next, and that we immediately provide for the election of our successors by the people, who shall assemble here on the 22d day of February next, and to these Representatives, bearing the instructions of the people, the various propositions of compromise now pending and hereafter to be proposed shall be referred; the election not to interfere with the officers and employés of this House.

The House Committee on Elections to-day agreed upon an unanimous report confirming Mr. Sickles in the retention of his seat.

The friends of the Virginia peace proposition assign as a reason for pressing it on the attention of other Border Slave States, that it will have the effect of preventing them from joining the Cotton States, and, if adopted by them, will afford an opportunity for the latter to return to the Union.

Capt. Armstrong, late in command of the Pensacola Navy-yard, arrived here to-day. He presents to the Navy Department that of the sixty officers and men who were at that place with him, about three-fourths were Secessionists, who would have revolted had he attempted resistance to the over 400 under Major Chase, who demanded the surrender. Therefore, opposition by him would have been useless. The secession feeling was so rife as to silence the Union men. This was illustrated by the case of one who, the day before thus avowing himself, was stabbed. Shortly before the surrender the Secessionists were by no means dominant in Pensacola, but Major Chase, through a public meeting, at which secession resolutions were passed, inflamed the minds of the people, and drew them generally into the movement. When, under the order of Lieut. Renshaw, the American flag was lowering, it suddenly fell into the dust, when a loud shout went up from the exultant multitude, led by an officer attached to the steamer *Wyandotte*, which will soon proceed to Philadelphia. Lieut. Sanders, who was the bearer of dispatches to Capt. Armstrong, had them demanded of him at his quarters by secession officers, but he refused to comply with their request. He was then informed that they would be taken from him. He replied that that would be an act of war against the United States. He was afterwards conducted into the Navy-yard, and in the presence of Capt. Armstrong, who had already surrendered. Perceiving the condition of affairs, further refusal to surrender his dispatches, was unavailing.

At Fort Pickens there are about 80 men only to 240 arms. Lieut. Slemmer, commanding the post, has his family with him. After he had abandoned Fort McRae, his wife went thither to procure some of his wearing apparel, and it being denied her, she indignantly left, saying she herself, on her return to Fort Pickens, would man one of the guns.

Senators Mallory and Zulee, and Representative Hawkins, have been appointed Commissioners from Florida, whose duty it is to negotiate with the authorities at Washington for the surrender to the State of all the Navy-yards, forts, arsenals, magazines, and all other public property within its limits.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Railroad Convention of the five Eastern and Western trunk lines, has adjourned to meet in New-York on the 20th of February next.

A schedule of rates for freight between all Eastern and Western points was adopted. This restores the figures of the St. Nicholas Hotel and Saratoga meetings with a slight variation in regard to passengers. The first and second sections of the agreement then entered into, making the fares uniform and dispensing with runners, were reaffirmed.

The fact was developed in the course of the deliberations that the freight from the South and Southwest, with the exception of cotton, had greatly decreased, while the movements of produce from the Northwest and the central West, north of the Ohio River, was unusually large. All the roads report increased receipts over those of January, 1860, some of them very heavy; and as an instance, it was mentioned that the Baltimore and Ohio Road—the most southern of the great five lines, and the increase of which is less than the others—shows an enlargement of revenue on eastward freight of $25,000 for the first twenty-two days of the present month over the similar period of last year.

A general falling off was reported in passenger receipts and westward-bound freights.

Much of the produce movement is for Europe. All the five lines are deriving increased business from the diversion of the Cotton of the Southwestern States from the Southern Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The Convention included the leading Railroad minds of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. An excellent feeling prevailed, and the prospects of eastward business were regarded as encouraging.

All parties seemed earnestly anxious for the settlement of the national difficulty, and the Crittenden plan or its equivalent, met with general approval.

The members of the Convention have exerted their best efforts with their respective members of Congress and others to secure conciliation and peace.

FEDERAL RIGHTS VIOLATED.

SEIZURE OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS IN FLORIDA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

LIST OF VESSELS IN THAT SERVICE—THEIR POSITION AND COMMANDERS.

A private letter from a reliable source, dated at St. Augustine, Florida, January 15, states that the Coast Survey schooner *Dana*, in charge of F. W. Dorr, had been seized by the "authorities" while that officer was absent on an expedition in connection with his duties. The vessel had been temporarily left in the custody of a citizen of that place. It has already been mentioned that the steam-tender *Firefly*, belonging to Lieut. Fontleroy's surveying party, together with the schooner *Petrel*, under the direction of Assistant C. O. Boutwell, which have been doing the triangulation on the Coast of South Carolina for two or three years, have been seized at Charleston.

The steamers and vessels employed in hydrographic duty are officered, manned and provisioned by the Navy Department. The steamers carry on an average seventy five or eighty men, and the schooners from thirty-five to forty men each, and they are commanded by officers of the Navy. The other vessels employed in triangulation and topography are in charge of civil assistants—the entire expense of the vessels being paid out of the Coast Survey appropriation, and they do not average more than ten or twelve men each, all told. These latter vessels are small centre-board schooners, fore-and-aft rigged, and built entirely for a light draft, with a view of going up into the various creeks and lagoons for the prosecution of their work. Very often, from the exigencies of the case, through being unable to reach the scene of their operations with the vessels, they are compelled to leave them, temporarily, in charge of one or two men, and remain absent for weeks encamped in the swamps while prosecuting their investigations, the vessel being relied on merely as a dépôt for stores and supplies.

The great importance attached to the surveys of the Coast is best understood by consulting nautical commanders, who are accustomed to traverse the Southern Coast, who tell us that they are now enabled to verify their position, at any hour of the day, by some of the numerous beacons and landmarks which have been set up on every important reef, rock or shoal, for the whole length of the Florida Coast. A great number of harbors of refuge, hitherto unknown, have been explored and mapped out, into which they are able to shelter themselves in a storm. The greatly reduced rates of marine insurance, within a few years, also attest the value of these Government surveys. It is a well-recognized principle among all civilized nations, that expeditions of a purely scientific character, their vessels and men, whose labors are devoted to the benefit of mankind, are always exempt from annoyance or capture. The *Novarra*, an Austrian frigate, employed in an exploring expedition around the world, was fallen in with by a French squadron in the Pacific, after the declaration of war with Austria, and was allowed to proceed unmolested, in consideration of the scientific character of her mission. No such considerations, however, appear to influence the seceders of South Carolina and Florida.

The following is a list of the vessels of the Coast Survey, with their commanders, and their positions when last heard from:

AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Vixen	Lieut. Phelps
Corwin	Lieut. Wilkinson
Bibb	Lieut. Pegram

Schooner *Varina*, Lieut. Fontleroy, *Arago*, *Bowditch*, and *Meriditch*, laid up in charge of Capt. Budd.

It is understood that the above vessels have for some time been ready to proceed South on their usual Winter cruise, but partly from the financial embarrassments of the Government, and partly from a prudent regard to the *safety* of the vessels, they have been detained here.

AT NORFOLK.

Schooner *Crawford*, Lieut. Bankhead; and in the Chesapeake Bay, steamer *Hetzel*, in poor condition, and schooners *Mason* and *Bancroft*, not at work.

AT CHARLESTON.

Steam tender *Firefly* and schooner *Petrel*—*seized*.

On the Coast of Georgia, schooner *Hazler*, doing topography, in command of sub-Assistant Webber.

On the Florida Coast, (East,) at St. Augustine, schooner *Dana*, in charge of F. W. Dorr, reported *seized*.

At Indian River, schooner *B. Pierce*, sub-Assistant Furguson, and *Caswell*, Fairfield, surveying on the reef of the South Coast.

Between Cedar Keys and Tampa, on the West Coast, schooners *Agassiz*, Jardella; *Bailey*, Terrill, (Lieutenant in the United States Army,) and *Joseph Henry*, Bagwell.

At Apalachicola, schooner *Torrey*, McCorkle.

About the Mouth of the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Bay, schooners *Gerdes*, Ottmans; *Hall*, Gerdes; and *Twilight*.

On the West Pacific Coast, steamer *Active*, Lieut. Porter; schooner *Humboldt*, and brig *Fontleroy*, in charge of Messrs. Greenwell, Lawson, Davidson, Rogers and Johnson.

The commanders and officers of these vessels, from the Superintendent down, on account of their peculiar avocations, are unfamiliar with politics, never taking any active part in such affairs, and are believed to be loyal to the Union. If therefore, any of their vessels should chance to fall into the hands of the seceders, it will not be by consent or connivance of the officers, but solely from their exposed and defenceless situation.

ANOTHER SEIZURE OF MUSKETS BY THE NEW-YORK POLICE.

Capt. Hutchins, of the Second Precinct, yesterday afternoon received information that the schooner *Caspian*, of Rockland, Maine, Capt. Raymond Porter, lying at Pier No. 23 East River, had on board a quantity of muskets bound to a Southern port. He communicated the fact to Superintendent Kennedy, from whom he received directions to seize the muskets as contraband goods. Procuring a gang of stevedores he went to the vessel, and finding only the mate on board, who made no opposition to a search, he removed the hatches and overhauled the cargo. In the hold, stowed away forward beneath an assortment of other merchandise, were found twenty-five cases of muskets marked "E. B." On inquiry of the mate, Capt. Hutchins was informed that the schooner was bound to Carthagena, but a close investigation of the cargo did not verify the statement, as some of the goods were marked "Savannah, Ga." The muskets were immediately removed from the schooner and placed on the dock, whence they will be taken to the arsenal to-day.

THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

INQUEST ON THE MUSKETS SEIZED ON BOARD THE MONTICELLO.

Every day adds interest to the proceedings of the Grand Jury. The United States District Attorney and Superintendent Kennedy were yesterday in consultation as to the disposition of the arms which were found on board of the steamer *Monticello*. It was finally determined that the Secretary of War should be consulted, and meantime to await his instructions.

Mr. Kennedy was called before the Grand Jury and gave an account of the seizure, but could not enlighten them as to the ownership of the arms, no one having appeared to claim them. It is rumored that the claimants are waiting to see who assumes the custody of the property, when legal steps will be taken to recover possession; while the fear of incurring the penalties foreshadowed in Judge Smalley's charge is alleged by others as the explanation of the reluctance of parties to call for the guns. Mr. Cromwell, the agent of the steamer, was subpœnaed, and will probably be questioned to-day.

CAPT. LOVELL AND THE GRAND JURY.

As much misrepresentation has gone abroad relative to the appearance before the United States Grand Jury, on last Monday, of Capt. Mansfield Lovell, formerly of the United States Army, and more recently in command of the City Guards, it will but be doing justice to that gentleman to state that he entirely and most emphatically disclaimed any connection with, or knowledge of, the movements said to have been set on foot in this City by Mr. James E. Kerrigan, Congressman elect, and other parties, for the purpose of raising men and means to aid the seceding States of the South in any efforts they might wish to make for a violent disruption of the Federal Union. Capt. Lovell not only had no personal knowledge of any such movements in the City of New-York, but even went so far, we understand, as to express wonder that any body of men so sensible and intelligent as the gentlemen who had summoned him could be induced to believe that any such conspiracy existed. For his own part, he had never heard any rumor on the subject that had even the appearance of authenticity; nor did he know, directly or indirectly, save what he may have heard through the public journals, of any shipments or purchases of arms or ammunition for the seceding States. Not believing in the doctrine of "coercion," as enunciated in Gen. Sandford's offer of aid to Gov. Morgan, he had felt calld upon to resign his command of the City Guard. But between non-agreement with this theory of "coercion," and the enrollment of men in the City of New-York, for the purpose of enabling the seceding States to make war on the General Government, there was a wide and broad gulf over which he had no inclination to let himself be carried. Capt. Lovell's evidence was regarded as satisfactory by the Grand Jury. District Attorney Roosevelt also confessing that he had been very seriously misinformed as to the Captain's position and alleged participancy in the treasonable schemes in question.

DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

A BOAT FROM FORT SUMTER FIRED INTO FROM SULLIVAN'S ISLAND—ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

Charleston, Wednesday, Jan 23.

The men at the battery on the beach at Sullivan's Island fired into a boat from Fort Sumter on Monday night. Three men were in it, and as they approached the beach with muffled oars, the sentry hailed them and warned them off, but failing to obey the warning, the sentry fired their muskets into the boat, when it turned around and went away. Soon after a noise was heard like the hauling up of a boat at Fort Sumter. One man, it is said, was wounded badly. It is supposed by some that the object of the three men in the boat was desertion, but others think it was a desperate effort to run the gauntlet of the sentries and spike the guns of the batteries.

Yesterday the Senate refused to make an appropriation for laying a submarine telegraph in the harbor to connect the military posts, as the War Department of South Carolina would do it when it was necessary.

Hon. Jefferson Davis was expected here late last night. He has a great many friends here, and is highly spoken of for President of the Southern Confederacy. If war comes he will be the President.

The Legislature will not adjourn before Friday or Saturday. They cannot do it. The Sovereign Convention will then be called again into session.

The Senate has passed a Tax bill which provides for an increased tax of 20 cent. over the year 1859, to meet the demand of $1,500,000 necessary for all South Carolina's purposes. Treasury notes were issued for $700,000, and bills receivable of State for $350,000 for military contingencies.

Gov. Pickens is in the receipt of many insulting anonymous letters.

A young man from the North has offered his services to the Governor, and wishes to be placed in the South Carolina Navy. He will be accepted and recommended to a place, if his credentials should prove to be good.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

PREPARING THE WAY FOR REOPENING THE SLAVE-TRADE—UNITED STATES LAWS CONTINUED IN FORCE.

Milledgeville, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Convention has determined to elect to-morrow noon ten delegates to meet at Montgomery on the 4th of February; the members to be instructed, and all Southern States invited to send delegates.

The ordinance about the African Slave-trade was amended, declaring it not piracy, but substituting for violations of the former Federal laws imprisonment in the Penitentiary. It was passed unanimously.

Mr. Hill, of Troupe, offered an ordinance, which was referred, providing for a continuance of the postal revenue, and other laws, the observance of treaties with non-residents, and saying we should soon have another Government established on the basis of the old one.

Judge Benning offered an ordinance continuing the operation of the laws about the Inter-State Slave-trade. Also, a resolution appointing Commissioners from all the Slaveholding States.

Mr. Cobb reported an ordinance, revoking Federal jurisdiction over all lands ceded and authorizing payment for fortifications, arsenals and all improvements and stores. Laid over.

Many rumors are afloat about the Representatives to Montgomery. It is generally conceded that Messrs. Toombs and Howell Cobb will go from the State at large. There is much perplexity about the delegates.

No regard will be paid to the present Congressmen. General satisfaction is expressed at the unanimous passage of the anti-slave ordinance.

It has been raining the entire day and night.

THE QUESTION OF A CONVENTION IN NORTH CAROLINA NOT SETTLED.

Raleigh, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Convention bill was considered. A discussion on fixing the day occurred. A resolution was offered to send Commissioners to Washington in accordance with the plan of Virginia. Made the special order for to-morrow.

The passage of the Convention bill is still doubtful.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

UNCOMPROMISING MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Baton Rouge, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

In the Legislature to-day the Governor's Message was read.

He says our enemies will find that throughout Louisiana we are one people, one in heart, one in mind, and are not to be cajoled into an abandonment of our rights, and not to be subdued. All hopes are at an end that the dissensions between the North and South can be healed. All the propositions of moderate men have been contemptuously rejected, and the cry of the North is for coercion. There is no longer a doubt of the wisdom of the policy which demands that the conflict shall come and be settled now.

The tone of the Message is uncompromising.

REPORTS FROM PENSACOLA.

Pensacola, Monday, Jan. 21.

A salute of thirteen guns has been fired from Fort Barrancas in honor of the Lone Star flag of Florida.

Two columbiads have been mounted at Fort Pickens.

Fort McRae is being occupied and the guns manned by the allied forces of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

PETITIONS AGAINST AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT ALBANY.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

A call appeared in the evening papers for an Anti-Slavery Convention in this city early in February, against which petitions have been prepared, and will be immediately circulated, urging the Mayor to take steps to prevent the holding of the Convention, as the petitioners fear, in the present excited state of public feeling, a breach of the public peace would be inevitable, and might lead to serious results.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Senate Committee on Federal Relations reported that a law to prevent search for runaway slaves would be in violation of the Constitution of the United States. The same Committee reported that the militia laws of the Commonwealth were in conformity with the Federal law.

Gov. Andrew sent in a message to the House, inclosing a communication from Col. Jones of the Sixth Regiment, tendering the services of the Regiment to the Government; also a similar offer from Major-General Sutton and Staff. The Light Artillery, National Lancers, and numerous other efficient military corps of the city and State, have voted nearly unanimously to respond to a call for active service.

The Committee on Federal Relations have voted to report leave to withdraw on the several petitions for a law against slave-hunting in Massachusetts.

An order was introduced in the House, looking to the enactment of laws for the protection of our citizens traveling in the States, which was referred.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented memorials asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to regulate the collection of imports.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, (Dem.,) introduced a joint resolution that A. O. Greenwood, Reverdy Johnson and Montgomery Blair be appointed Commissioners to make a full and equitable settlement of all claims between the United States and W. H. Russell. Laid over.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Mr. Trumbull's reëlection.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from citizens of Michigan remonstrating against any change of the Constitution.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from citizens of Illinois, expressing the opinion that the division of the Territories by the line of 36° 30' would be a satisfactory settlement of the present difficulties.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the preservation of the Union; also, one remonstrating against any change in the Pilot Laws.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) asked that the Senate take up the resolution he offered in regard to the President's Message, and moved that the message and resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Agreed to.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, (Dem.,) asked to be excused from further service in the Committee on Claims. He said as some question had been raised about the retired Senators, in regard to filling their places on the Committees, he would ask to be excused while yet a member of the Senate. He was excused.

The bill in relation to the sale of lands and removal of the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, and the construction of a new arsenal at Jefferson Barracks, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Bragg, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) next Friday was set apart for the consideration of private bills.

Mr. Cameron, of Pa., (Rep.,) moved to postpone prior orders, and take up the Tariff bill.

Mr. Fessenden, of Me., (Rep.,) said the bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, with a recommendation to postpone till the 4th of March.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., (Am.,) opposed any postponement of his resolutions.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., (Rep.,) asked if the bill received detail examination in the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Fessenden said it had not.

Mr. Hale said he believed there were some things in the bill detrimental to the interests of his section, that would govern his vote, party or no party.

Mr. Fessenden said that if the recommendation of the Committee was not agreed to, the bill ought to be sent back to the Committee.

Mr. Trumbull said he wished to correct the impression that the Republicans had the power in the Senate, as it was not so. There was a majority of six against them even now, and he thought the responsibility of action or inaction could not yet be laid on the Republican Party.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) urged the necessity of immediate action. It was a very important measure to the country, and should be acted on in some way.

After some further discussion the Tariff bill was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Simmons, referred to a Special Committee of five, with instructions to report back the bill on Wednesday of next week.

Mr. Bigler moved to take up the Crittenden resolutions.

Motion disagreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson and Wigfall—24.

Nays—Messrs Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, King, Latham, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—27.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

The pending amendment of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Lane) in regard to a branch to Portland, Oregon, was agreed to.

Mr. Gwin offered an amendment, adding several names to the list of corporators.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said that in adding the names from Illinois they had put on three Republicans and one Democrat. John Wentworth and others protested against any partisan feeling in the bill.

Mr. Trumbull said there was no partisan character in adding names. He thought there must be some party feeling or there would have been no complaint. He did not know as Mr. Wentworth was specially a party man.

Mr. Douglas said he was astounded to hear that Mr. Wentworth was not a party man. He was the very soul of the Republican Party in Illinois. He regarded him as the most dangerous and powerful adversary he or the Democratic Party ever had in Illinois. He wanted the bill stripped of all party politics.

Mr. Wilson said he was sorry to see any feeling of this kind. He did not care what party men belonged to; he wanted men of influence and money to take hold and finish the road. He would never stop to ask the question of party.

Mr. Trumbull said his colleague was the only man who had brought politics in, and that the whole burden of his speech demanded that man for man be appointed as partisans.

After further discussion by Messrs. Douglas and Trumbull,

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said the bill should be so amended that anybody could come in. He did not see what difference it made what names were offered. It would be proper to have a Committee to investigate the subject, as there seemed to be so much difference between Senators, and as there was something that did not appear plain to the Senate.

Mr. Douglas said there were, perhaps, other things that the Committee might investigate, but he scorned the imputation that there were other things, and he would scorn himself if he were so base as to make such an imputation.

Mr. Benjamin said: The Senator must be mistaken, or else be using unwarrantable language. He (Benjamin) had not asserted that there was anything behind this.

Mr. Douglas explained that he was under a misapprehension, and therefore he would withdraw what he had said. He moved to strike out the names of John Wentworth and N. B. Judd. He said there was evidently an attempt to make a party machine of the Pacific Railroad.

Further discussion ensued, when the motion was lost by yeas 20, nays 25.

Discussion continued, when Mr. Douglas moved to strike out the name of Wentworth and insert that of Hickey.

Mr. Hale said that this was about the smallest fight that he had ever seen in the Senate. It was rather a small business for the United States Senate to single out one man and kick him out.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, (Dem.,) asked if it was a small business to single a man out, how small it was to have singled him in?

Mr. Douglas' motion was then agreed to.

A large number of names were then added by the various Senators.

Mr. Green said he wished to suggest the names of two eminent Railroad men. They were John Brown, jr., and Wendell Phillips, of the Underground Railroad. [Loud laughter.] Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the Post Route bill which passed the House last session, and was returned from the Senate with amendments which were now considered and nearly all agreed to, including provision for procuring and furnishing one cent stamped wrappers and envelopes; requiring letters which have been advertised to be returned to the dead letter office within two months; letters for the seaboard to be retained for a longer period under the Post-office regulations; unclaimed money from the dead letter office to be applied to promote the efficiency of that bureau. Mr. Colfax said the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads recommended non-concurrence in the Senate amendment, proposing to limit the compensation of railroads carrying the mails to $200 per mile per annum for first-class; $80 for second-class, and $40 for third-class speed,—the speed not to be greater than twenty, seventeen and twelve miles respectively for each class. This would save the Treasury $355,000 per annum but the Committee think that such reduction would now have the effect of endangering the present system.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) gave his reasons why he hoped the amendment would be adopted, having a view to economy.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) opposed it. The compensation was now inadequate The reduction would induce the contractors to refuse the contract. There was no power here to control the speed of cars.

After further debate the amendment was rejected.

The Senate amendment giving newspaper and periodical dealers the privilege of receiving their supplies at *pro rata* rates, to be paid by the regular subscribers, was considered.

Mr. Sickles, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment thereto, authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish a daily or semi-daily delivery of letters by carriers through a circuit of nine miles from the New-York City Hall, under the supervision of the City Postmaster, whenever the revenues are sufficient to pay the expenses thereof.

The Senate's amendment, thus amended, was adopted.

Also amendments for making lithographic maps on rollers, &c., and for charging at the rate of one cent per ounce, all mailable matter to any part of the country, were adopted.

Further proceedings on the other amendments were interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Clemens, of Va., (Dem.,) rising to a personal explanation, said he perceived from the official report that his colleague (Mr. Martin) is reported to have expressed a wish that he (Clemens) should go on with his traitorous remarks. He understood that his colleague made some other observation which did not reach his ear. It was now for him to say at first as well as at last the position he conceived it his duty to take in this national emergency, was taken deliberately, and with the expectation that he would be subject to personal dignity. If his colleague's remark was intended to give offence he pardoned him for the reason he was now laboring under a physical infirmity, with a rankling wound received in a personal rencontre. If his colleague had a like fracture in his thigh-bone, and had been crippled for two and a half years he would find a bullet not a comfortable sensation. [Laughter.] He did not desire to be put in a condition in *Punch* or *Vanity Fair*, as leaning on a cane with one hand, and holding a pistol in the other. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) reminded the gentleman that his colleague (Mr. Martin) was not present.

Mr. Clemens was not aware of that. But if any one was desirous to cast imputations on him, he could indulge in them for the reason stated. He could conceive of men who would be unknown either in this or any other Congress, had it not been through the interposition of Providence they had been elevated to the position they now hold.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said that, in a contest like this which now agitates the country, he must not be found taking sides against his country. But, unfortunately, for all, it mattered not upon what side a man arrayed himself, the crime of treason was sure to be charged against him. He would declare, nevertheless, in advance, that in whatever he might say he would avoid no responsibility of that sort. He would speak openly and frankly, seeking neither to avoid censure, or to elicit commendation. In whatever he said he would be guided, he hoped, by a strict regard to truth, and only utter such sentiments as were sanctioned by his own judgement and approved by his own heart; and as as far as he alluded to facts, would advance nothing but what was strengthened by truth. If a jury of twelve honest men, sworn to well and truly try the issues joined between the two sections—a jury which belonged to no political party, having no motives to subserve but the interests of the country—if such a jury was found to try the pending issues, he would submit the whole case to them without one word of argument, and he would have, he felt convinced, a prompt and unanimous verdict on all the questions. But, unfortunately, they would not get a disinterested jury in that house; and, more unfortunately, the people themselves were silly enough to trust their cause, and to appeal to the justice of this tribunal for the settlement of this question of the gravest importance to themselves and to posterity hoping that they would give repose to a distracted people. For the last six weeks the eyes of every man woman and child in the country, had been resting upon this body, in hopes that something must be done. But if the people could only see them as they were—if they could mark their deliberations as they had been, and what little hope there was of redress or settlement at their hands—the knowledge thus acquired would have at once been used to arrest the tide of revolution, and would have been successfully directed to the salvation of the country. The interests of thirty millions of people were involved in this quarrel; and here they had two hundred and thirty-six members, some of whom had reached their places on this floor by accident, but amongst whom there was not a man who did not represent an equal if not a superior body of statesmen amongst his constituents, and yet they were told, in this precipitate age, that they could not or would not interfere to stay this tide of revolution, and that therefore there was no hope for this free people. Had it come to this, that these gentlemen whom he saw around him could not meet the question in a spirit of patriotism? If their constituents could see them, before they had thown off their gown of a morning, fresh from the inspirations drawn from a perusal of the New-York *Herald* and the *Tribune*, and see them afterwards come into that hall, with a stiffening of the backbone, ready to compromise nothing or conciliate nothing—could they be seen with all their hopes and fears—could their constituents see them then, they would scorn the hazard of entrusting in such hands their glorious and priceless treasures of liberty and peace. They were told that they, forsooth, held the destinies of the country in their hands. As well might three hundred hackmen of New-York City, in convention assembled, say that they held the destinies of the country in their hands. They were sworn to support the Constitution, and yet they were upheld with an unusual confidence or torn with jealousies. The fathers of the Republic knew that men were wicked and corrupt; and that was the reason they were sworn to observe and uphold the principles of the Constitution. Even the Father of his Country was compelled to swear to support the Consutution which he had helped to raise, and the reason that had induced the authors of the Constitution to make short the term of office was that people who elected men to rule over them might have an opportunity of removing them and electing better men in their places. And it was said now that if they did not decide the issue which distracted the country the country must go to ruin, and public liberty would be overthrown. He protested against such an idea. He demanded delay for the men, women and children of the country. In their name he demanded an adjournment of this quarrel from jealous and maddened politicians. If they did not adjourn the quarrel to the people, on that floor it could never be settled, and they would be responsible for whatever evils might follow. What right had they to assume that they alone could settle the question of peace? Not that alone, but the question involving the existence of the Government. They had not the right to assume it; and, therefore, he there announced in his place, that if the two Houses of Congress should fail to come to a proper settlement of the question, before he should see them overturn the temple of liberty, and crush out the last hopes of the people and bury them beneath the ruins, he would move an adjournment of the quarrel from them to the people of the country. But he would address them on the assumption that they were an honest jury, and that they would look on the question with the eye of reason, and deal with it by the light of authority. Revolution was threatening to subvert the institutions of the country—a revolution the most unauthorized, the most unjustifiable and unpardonable that the world had ever looked on—a revolution of the most fearful consequence to the whole country. And yet they calmly looked on at the impending ruin the precipitators threatened. He would meet the issue raised by these precipitators fairly and frankly, and show the madness and folly of attempting to subvert this Government under which the people of both sections had derived so many blessings. It was a remarkable fact that this revolution was not carried on with reference to anything in the past, but was solely carried on with reference to some dangers to be apprehended in the future. He would make one exception—the Personal Liberty bills which existed in some of the Northern States; and in dealing with them he would challenge any man who was in favor of disunion to controvert what he said. There was a Personal Liberty bill. That was one cause of complaint. There was opposition to the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. That was another. They charged that it was intended to exclude African Slavery from the Territories. That was another. That the respective sections were not homogeneous, and hated one another, and that some of the Northern States were for negro equality. These

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PARIS.

Mortality among Monarchs—The New-Year Holidays—A Carnival for Skaters—The New Saltatory Sensation—Young Dumas—Faganini, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

The frequent deaths of sovereigns the past year have kept the Court of Paris almost continually in mourning; the death of the King of Prussia has just added another three weeks to the protracted period of weeds. The Empress, it is said, does not regret the longer respite from the forced gayeties of the Court, for this official mourning for others enables her to protect and prolong the real mourning she wears in her heart for her deceased sister. Her Majesty returned from England cured of her own imaginary ailments, but not of her regrets at the loss she had sustained. She saw approach the epoch for the commencement of the Winter *fêtes* at the palace with dismay, and determined to avoid as many of them as possible. She only remained during a part of the official receptions of New-Year's Day, and refused altogether the usual reception of the ladies of the high functionaries and of the diplomatic corps on the 2d of January, much to the displeasure, it may be added, of the ladies. The first grand ball at the palace, which was announced for to-morrow evening, has been postponed ten days, on account of the death of the King of Prussia; it is probable, however, that the Empress will not appear at this ball. A considerable number of Americans will then be presented to the Emperor, and among them, several ladies who have attracted a great deal of attention lately at the opera and elsewhere by their great personal beauty and elegance.

As usual, the Boulevards were given up this year during the New-Year holidays to the small merchants for the sale of toys and other gifts of a cheap kind, and so numerous and compact were the booths for the sale of this kind of merchandise that the whole city had the appearance of a fair. On Saturday evening, while it was raining, misty and muddy, the Emperor and Empress made a long promenade on the Boulevards, under the protection of a large umbrella, elbowing their way as best they could through the crowd, stopping frequently at the booths to ask the price of toys and buying many. The Empress thus filled her pockets and those of the Emperor with small objects worth two, five or ten sous each, while the Emperor bought many things which he paid for but left, saying that he would return and take them. Most of the merchants recognized their Majesties, but had the good taste not to show it, and treated them exactly as they did their other customers. The Empress took her toys home and distributed them to the ladies of her household, and was so delighted with what she saw and learned on this *incognito* voyage along the Boulevards, that she promised to renew it when the weather should be better. LOUIS PHILLIPE and his family were in the habit of frequently promenading through the city, but the present Emperor or Empress have never before, that we recollect, ventured so far from the Tuileries on foot.

The weather has suddenly changed to snow and ice, the lakes of the Bois de Boulogne are frozen over, and the carnival of the skaters is at its height. The masked balls are crowded to their utmost capacity, and in the world of the *Chicards* and the *Mohicans* RIGOLBOCHE reigns more queen than ever. And not alone among the noisy people of the carnival; she is the focus of the lorgnettes of every rank of society. Even the toy people on the Boulevards cry in one's ears at every step, in showing you a manikin that performs wonderful gymnastics with its legs, "Here's Rigolboche, only 29 sous!" When rallied on this invention of the toy people, the lioness of the day exclaimed, "Well, that only proves that I am the celebrity of the epoch!" The memoirs of this girl, known when she made her *début* two years ago at the public balls as Marguerite, *la Huguenote*, has reached the eighth edition, and a sale, perhaps, of fifty thousand copies, and yet the book is a mere fiction, written by M. ERNEST BLUM, one of the editors of *Charivari* and of the *Indépendance Belge*. The name of this popular goddess of the public balls suffices, with the title-page portrait, to sell the book. Such is her popularity that she has ceased to appear on the stage of the *Delassements Comiques* theatre, where she drew crowds nightly to see her throw her feet once or twice in the air in a quadrille, and she now favors the public but with one dance in the course of the evening at the masked ball. But what a crowd, what pushing and shoving, what an excitement to see this one dance! The boxes are taken weeks in advance by ladies and gentlemen of the highest society, to witness this one dance. For this dance STRAUSS reserves his most diabolic quadrille, and when the rollicking girl gets to the "*cavalier seul*," the excited audience is treated to a specimen of graceful "ground and lofty tumbling" that will mark an epoch in the history of the *can-can*. On these triumphal occasions RIGOLBOCHE is dressed in *gamin de Paris*—striped satin trowsers reaching just below the knee, flesh-colored silk stockings, red cashmere shirt, curled and powdered wig, and crushed hat on the side of the head. She has a good-looking face, an intelligent, frank and open countenance, and a manner full of good nature and *bon hommie*. Two years ago this girl was a poor seamstress at the *barrière*—she now drives more than one equipage of her own, has her servants mounted in livery, a handsome house, and gives *soirees* that bring together the noblemen of the four quarters of the globe. A few weeks ago she permitted herself the luxury of making a certain well-known movement with the thumb on the nose to the Princess MATHILDA, while driving in the Bois de Boulogne. The cause of this movement was no other than that of the two, RIGOLBOCHE drove the best team. For this offence she was obliged to stop at the prison of St. Lazare a fortnight.

Young DUMAS, who has been growing hypochondriac for the last few years, has left for Italy to spend the Winter, where he hopes to restore his broken health. His condition is not without a certain degree of gravity, for no writer of modern times works more assiduously than DUMAS, Jr., and he has managed, by some means or other, to throw his nerves into a dangerous state of irritation. A secretary of his father accompanies him, and the latter will come from Naples to meet him at Genoa, and will then go to fix him in a palace on the borders of the Adriatic. The fact is, the author of the *Dame aux Camelias* is not of the same mettle as his father; already, at thirty-four years, he has an indigestion of life; he needs calm and repose, and for his only emotion a fishing line suspended in a river where fish are few and far between.

Mr. FAGNANI has just painted a bust likeness of Lord BYRON, which is destined to make a sensation. It is copied from a miniature of the great poet in the possession of the Marchioness De Boissy, (Countess GUICCIOLO,) and which is said by all BYRON'S friends to be the best likness extant. This likeness the Countess GUICCIOLO would never show or allow to be copied, since it was given to her by BYRON himself, until the death of Lady BYRON should release her from all delicacy in the matter. The copy put upon canvas by Mr. FAGNANI certainly resembles the other pictures of the poet, but only so far as the type of head is peculiar; the new picture has a manliness, and, at the same time, a softness and beauty of expression we have not before seen. Altogether it unites more beauties in one face than it seems possible for any one human face to contain. We recommend this picture to future publishers of the poet's works.

Mr. FAGNANI has also been to Naples to paint GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL for the City of Naples. The latter could not give a sitting this season, and the artist is to return later on; but he succeeded in obtaining several sittings from GARIBALDI, and then brought the canvas home with him to finish. The picture is pronounced a good resemblance by those who have seen the original, and certainly unites the traits generally attributed the great liberator. It is a very strongly marked countenance, and, to use the words of the artist, unites in its expression the lion and the lamb—all firmness in war, all kindness in peace. Mr. FAGNANI has also just finished a large picture of Mr. COBDEN, which his friend JOHN BRIGHT went to see three weeks ago, and pronounced more like COBDEN than COBDEN himself. In the studio are also pictures of Mrs. LEWIS, the poetess, of Miss LILLIE GREENOUGH, of Cambridge, and of Mrs. THOMPSON, of New-York. He has also the portrait of a certain successful Wall-street broker, which makes one involuntarily place his hands on his pockets while looking at it.

Col. HOE, of New-York, is now here, trying to renew the French patent for his great cylinder presses; but thus far there seems to be little disposition to grant the renewal. The Colonel hopes, however, to succeed finally, and in that case will, undoubtedly, obtain orders for his unrivaled machines.

MALAKOFF.

FROM FLORENCE.

Present Condition of Affairs at Rome—Symptoms of Dissolution—The French Occupation—Matters at Gaeta—The Arrest and Discharge of Teleki, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

There are many who must remember a very good caricature, during Gen. JACKSON'S Administration, with the title: "Rats Deserting a Falling House." Is it not a sign that Papacy and Nepotism are on their last legs, when we read, in the last news from Rome, that Count ERCOLE MASTAI, nephew of the Pope, and late Captain in the Pontifical army, has requested to be allowed to serve in the Italian army, and that the Royal decree has been signed confirming him in his former rank? All accounts represent affairs in Rome as in a state little better than dissolution. What the finances can be, with no revenue coming in from the lost provinces, and an army of idle employes to be supported, can be imagined. With no means of recruiting the life-blood issuing from every vein, but an occasional contribution from the faithful in the shape of Peter's-pence, the surviving of the august patient cannot be an affair of more than months. The only activity shown by the Police is in hounding down some real or imaginary political delinquent. The last act is the raid upon the Café Nuovo, the largest and most frequented in Rome. The leader of the band went into a small side room and pulled from a hole in the wall a tricolor flag and a bundle of cockades. The Police are charged with having put them there in order to earn their Christmas-box from Government. This is a constant habit with the Italians, to attribute the most Machievellian schemes to parties in power. However it may be, the keeper of the café was carried off, hand-cuffed and cast into jail, the café shut up, and some sixty people thrown out of employment.

The wits of Rome are making themselves merry with what they call the taking prisoners of a battalion of Piedmontese, being a few boxes of tin soldiers which, among those of all other nations, got into a toyman's last invoice from Nuremberg. At the Philharmonic Society exceptions were taken to PACINI'S *Arabi nolle Gallie*, and the libretto was not allowed to be printed, "allusions being found to GARIBALDI, VICTOR EMANUEL and the revolution." It was written thirty years ago, and it is said the author probably did not know that, beside being a poet, he was also a prophet.

Whilst displaying this remarkable activity in things relating to the strengthening of the present Government, what is the Police doing in what we should call the weightier matters of the law? The free Press here shows what they are doing, or rather not doing, and must be a thorn in their sides. One correspondent, taking for a text a passage from Monsignore NARDI'S letter to Lord JOHN RUSSELL assuring him that "the police attends to robbers only, and lets honest men alone," gives a dozen acts of robbery, either in the streets or in houses, that have happened within a short time, with all the particulars—the names of the victims, the amount and quality of the goods, the place, day and hour of the robbery, mode of attack, &c. The last mentioned was not in Rome itself, but a robbery of the Malleposte between Rome and Sienna, near Monte Fiascone. This has been confirmed by the passengers, a gentleman and his wife, recently arrived in Florence. They say that the carriage was stopped by two men armed with guns, one at either window, while a third kept watch. The courier threw them his purse and began to pray. He was made to get out and lie on his stomach in the classical manner, while the robbers attended to the passengers' effects. It is a curious fact that one of them, after this ceremony was over, called out to the postillion in excellent French, "*file vite!*" This looks as if some of the French Emperor's subjects were doing a little business on their own account—imitating, on a small scale, what he has been doing *en grand* for the last eleven years. For are not all the ill deeds of the Papal Government to be traced to his French auxiliary? *Qui facit per alium, facit per se.*

This state of things must add not a little to the general disgust at the French occupation, and make all more impatient for the time when the Italians can take their affairs into their own hands. Not that, even then, brigandage can be expected to depart from the face of the earth. Here, too, things are related which, if there were "a chiel amang them takin' notes," might not redound to the honor of the Florence police. I have no positive evidence of street robberies, though I have heard of such; and certainly, about dusk, a very decided hurrying to and fro of middle-aged gentlemen in cocked-hats with enormous brass cockades, enveloped in cloaks, gives the idea of a good deal of business expected, and which perhaps they would prefer to prevent by their ubiquity than mingle in it after any overt act committed. It is probable, however, that this display of activity is intended more for the political evil-doers than others. There is evidently something in the wind. All kinds of stories and reports are afloat. One person stops you and asks you if you have heard the news that Count CAVOUR has been poniarded. Another tells you the night-patrols all have orders to load with ball. In another quarter you hear that everything is ready, with red shirts, flags, &c., to make a grand Republican demonstration. Mural literature, of which we used formerly to have so much, but which has been rather neglected since those two English ladies tried to write up the Grand Duke, is again visible, so that he runs (or walks) may read on the dead walls allusions to GARIBALDI, or GALIBARDI, as he is called by the masses. From Pisa we have a report that there has been a fight between the students of the University and the Garibaldini: but it is impossible to find out if there was any political meaning to it, or if, indeed, it took place at all. *Sic vos non vobis* may be said of our Press, in these matters which, seeing the Roman beam so distinctly, thinks it best not to draw attention to the Tuscan mote. And they are wise. It requires careful handling to get the ship of State up through the rocks and shoals that threaten it on all sides.

If the continued occupation by the French of Rome hurts the Italian cause, the protracted stay of their fleet at Gaeta is also a great vexation. This extraordinary game of fast and loose that NAPOLEON has been playing so long with Italy, ever puzzles those to explain who see naught but wisdom and goodness in all his acts. It has been said, in excuse, that he wishes to give the Italian people a fair chance of declaring their views. But if so, why stay longer? The explanation is doubtless to be found in the remains of a timid, temporizing policy, which wishes to keep on good terms with the despots.

Quousque tandem? may CAVOUR and VICTOR EMANUEL well say to this modern CATALINE. This Gaeta is all but the ruin of the Italian cause in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. What with the reactionists, the republicans, the refuse of GARIBALDI'S army, and the *mauvais sujets* generally, both Naples and the country are in a deplorable state. Sedition is openly preached and sung under the cloak of GARIBALDI'S name; and the agitators put the Government between two horns—either of allowing treason to the King, or of incurring the charge of ingratitude to the man who has done everything for Italy and for Piedmont. The latter horn seems to have been chosen, as LIBERTINI, a noted Mazzinian, has been arrested as ringleader of the riot at the San Carlo Theatre. But they do not know what to do with him, as no one will bear witness against him, and, after all, he may have to be released, which would be a signal triumph for his party.

In the Neapolitan provinces it is still worse. The reactionists are everywhere active. Joining with the priests and the former employes, they go about sowing tares in soil all too well adapted to receive them. The National Guard do their best, but cannot be omnipresent. All business is at a standstill. There is no demand for labor, and no end of crime. The disbanded soldiers of the Bourbon army spread terror throughout the southern provinces. It is said that a vast conspiracy has been discovered by the police. A certain CANTALUPI has been arrested, and large sums of money found with him, as well as papers investing him with official authority in case of success. The Sardinian army, sitting down before Gaeta, is all that is wanted to keep order. But for the French fleet it might have been free, long ago, to act. *Pazienza!* is all that patriots can say.

Cardinal GAUDE is just dead at Rome, formerly a Dominican friar, and head of the Seminario Pio. He is known as the subject of PIO NONO'S classic *bon mot*. GAUDE was created Cardinal in '55, on the occasion of a visit from his Holiness to the Seminary. He was suffering from an infirmity that would not allow him to remain standing; but as it is only permitted to Cardinals to sit in the presence of the Pope, he did his best. PIUS told him to be seated,—but GAUDE persisting, the Pope thus addressed him: *Sede et guade, O Gaude, quia Cardinalis es.*" But all Papal *mots* pale before that attributed, I think, to JULIUS II. Offering his snuff-box to a Cardinal at his elbow, not distinguished for what, by a singular misnomer, are called the cardinal virtues, the latter refused, adding: "*Non ho quel vizio.*" (I have not that vice.) "*Se fosse vizio,*" retorted the Pope, "*avrebbe anche quello.*" (Were it a vice, you would have that, too.") This has been appropriated by Sir EDWARD LYTTON, in his "Lady of Lyons."

The arrest of Count TELEKI, and the delivery of him by the Saxon Government to the tender mercies of Austria, have called forth a universal expression of disgust in all countries where freedom of speech and pen is allowed. Even the French papers cry loudly against so treacherous a use of power. KOSSUTH contrasts it with the chivalrous refusal of the Sultan to deliver up himself and associates in 1849. The London *Times* thunders out a leading column, which, if it ever reach the Saxon authorities, will throw a new light on the subject. The term "stupid Saxons," though not courteous, is true enough, as I know by experience; and this quality of obtuseness may furnish a key to their late act. The Dresden official paper says, TELEKI was surrendered to Austria according to a treaty as to the extradition of *criminals*: and I have known Germans, passing for tolerably intelligent, to whom the idea seemed quite a novel one, that there was any difference between political refugees and criminals! The appeal of the *Times* to FRANCIS JOSEPH'S feeling of honor as a gentleman, as well as the suggestion of the evil his execution or ill-treatment would cause to Austria in Hungary, may possibly be successful in freeing the prisoner. As to the *argumentum ad viscera*, who but a French pamphleteer could conceive of it?

NAPOLEON'S late sagacious move in passports has been followed by an immediate echo here. The Turin Government claims the merit of not being behind other nations in the race of civilization, in spite of the distracted state of the country. So now, it is said, an Englishman or Frenchman (of course an American) is free to go from London to Brindise, or Paris to Palermo, without let or hindrance.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1861.

The first of a series of four public balls was given last night at the Palazzo Vecchio to inaugurate the New-Year. The invitations were sent in the name of Baron RICASOLI, and ran as follows:

"Il Governatore Generale della Provincia della Toscana prega il Signore —— a volere intervenire alla festa da Ballo che avra luogo il primo Gennaio, 1861, a ore 9 pom. nel Palazzo della Signoria."

This ball was promised to be the most eclectic of the season, the guests to consist of the nobility, professors, and foreigners—in fact, the Upper Two. Two thousand guests could hardly have been present, and few of the nobility were to be seen. This was probably in part owing to the sinister reports of late industriously spread about, and the memory of the bombs of last year. It was said that, in anticipation of a disturbance, the Government had sent to Leghorn for reinforcements of National Guards, and anonymous letters were believed to have been sent to many, warning them not to go. This I can believe, as I know two foreigners who received them, though without heeding them.

The apartments of the old palace, where the ball was given, had not been opened for three centuries, and were newly furnished in the most costly and elegant manner. The memories alone of the old walls would have been enough to create interest in the scene; but when, added to these, were the frescoes, the tapestries, the luxurious fittings of modern times, the beautiful light of thousands of wax candles, the flowers, the music, the elegantly dressed multitude thronging the two dancing halls, or passing and repassing through the other numerous rooms—all offered food for the senses and imagination such as no modern ballrooms can give an idea of.

RICASOLI, the man of iron nerve and will, was present during many hours; and whether doing the honors courteously to those desirous of being presented, or acting the mere spectator of the gay scene, he was always the object of interest. He is very different in appearance from the Italian type, and, in his spare form and face, not un-American. Indeed, there is a good deal in his look and manner, his nervous temperament, his restless eye, that reminds me of one I have not seen for many years—the distinguished Astor Librarian. Among other celebrities present were Dr. BOWRING, just from Hong Kong, the cousin of the CZAR, the daughter of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, and the original of the *Dame aux Perles*, now a resident in Florence.

The telegraph to-day brings the news of TELEKI'S pardon, having first given his "promise to be a faithful subject for the future." It is said that this is due to the intercession of NAPOLEON. FRANCIS JOSEPH would have done better in taking his inspiration from the *Times*, which appealed to the code of honor among gentlemen. According to this the Count should have been released unconditionally. In this code, as well as in that of the common law, no one can take advantage of his own wrong.

X.

The California Overland Coach and Pike's Peak Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The coach of the California Overland Coach and Pike's Peak Express passed for St. Joseph at 3:30 P. M., with four passengers.

DENVER, Saturday, Jan. 19.

A quartz mill has been commenced on Clear Creek to run 100 stamps by water power. HURLBURT & Co.'s six stamp mill, at Gold Dirt Diggings, took out in a few days over two months $11,526 94. One sluice on the same lead, in 17 days, took out $2,236. The times are said to be improving in the mines. People are daily starting for San Juan, and as many, or more, returning.

It was very cold here yesterday, the mercury standing 14 degrees below zero, with about five inches of snow.

JOHN BROWN, Jr., has made his appearance at Windsor, Canada, where he is endeavoring to persuade the fugitive slaves to migrate to Hayti.

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

Correspondence and Newspaper Extracts.

OUR ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PASSAGE OF THE SECESSION ORDINANCE—APPROVING DEMONSTRATIONS AT MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY—THE PROJECTED ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS AT PENSACOLA, ETC.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

The big day has come and passed, and the State of Alabama is no longer a member of the Union. While the act of secession was delayed, a good deal of impatience was manifested here, and almost everybody expressed an anxiety that the Convention would pass the act and be done with it. Here and there one was to be found, originally opposed to secession, who felicitated himself upon the idea that action might be delayed until something should turn up to lead to its indefinite postponement, but what that something could possibly be, it was impossible to guess. Dispatches from Montgomery, of Thursday, led to the hope that the final action would be taken the next day; but when Friday came, and early in the afternoon the report of cannon was heard, mingled with shouts of "Hurrah for Florida!" not a little vexation was exhibited that not only Mississippi, but even a third State should be out before Alabama. Hardly, however, had the fifteenth gun been counted, when the long expected news was published on the streets, and soon the voice of congratulation went up to the skies from a hundred guns.

After the firing of the salute, a large crowd collected in front of the Custom-house, and were harangued by a number of the citizens of the speaking class. While this was going on without, Judge JONES, within, was writing his resignation of his office, and directed Marshal GODBOLD to adjourn the Court, which was then in session. The Marshal appeared on the balcony, stilled the crowd by his thrice repeated "Oyez," and proclaimed that the United States Court for the Fifth Circuit was adjourned forever!—an announcement which was received with a tumult of cheers. The enthusiasm of the people found vent during the remainder of the day in many acts of extravagance, but without disorder. At night, all the public buildings, including the Custom-house in its uppermost story, which had been appropriated to the use of the United States Courts, nearly every private residence on the principal streets, and many in the more remote parts of the town, were brilliantly illuminated. The weather was propitious, and ladies, as well as gentlemen, thronged the streets to look at the display, leaving ADELINA PATTI to sing to a half-filled house.

Among the proceedings of the day was the appointment of a committee to obtain a loan to the State of $100,000 for the purpose of improving the defences of Mobile Bay. This measure was undertaken at the suggestion of Gov. MOORE. The call was at once responded to, to a considerable amount, quite a number of citizens and business firms subscribing $1,000 and $500 each, but I think the subscription has rather lagged—at least I do not learn that anything like the amount required has yet been raised. There is no reason, however, to doubt that it can and will be obtained.

Since Friday news has been received of the withdrawal of the United States forces at Pensacola Bay into Fort Pickens, and of the Navy-yard and Fort Barrancas being occupied by the troops of Florida and a battalion of the Second Alabama Volunteer Regiment. About half a dozen companies from Mississippi, and as many from the interior of Alabama, have arrived here, a portion of whom have been sent to Fort Morgan, and others embarked last night for Pensacola, with the intention, as it is understood here, of reducing Fort Pickens. Several new companies have been formed or are forming in the city, the different fire companies and the city police adopting a military organization. A call having been made by the Quartermaster-General for proposals for furnishing ten thousand sand-bags, a number of ladies have volunteered to make them, and a large number have already been forwarded to Fort Morgan.

The work of putting the fort into a thoroughly defensible condition is steadily progressing. The post is under the immediate command of Col. TODD, of the First Volunteer Regiment, under whom the Department of Engineering is administered by Capt. LEADBETTER, late of the United States Army, and that of Ordnance by Capt. MAURY, of fillibustering celebrity. At the Mount Vernon Arsenal, now held by Capt. WOODRUFF, with his fine company, the Mobile Rifles, they are employed in making cartridges and other like operations, and it is no holiday time at either post.

It was understood, but upon what authority I know not, that Mr. SANFORD, the Collector of the Port, would retain his office until he was officially notified of the secession of the State, and that the Governor would withhold such a notification for a while, in order to prevent embarassment to the commerce of the State. Whether that were so or not, the Collector forwarded his resignation yesterday; but that has not quite put a stop to Custom-house operations, a clearance having been taken out to-day; but how this was effected, does not appear. Some inconvenience is evidently apprehended, the best sign of which is the dulness of the cotton market, which has been in a declining condition for the last two days.

People appear to be generally well satisfied with the action of the Convention; the fast men, because the Secession Ordinance has been passed, and the slow men because it was not passed in a hurry; and if any one desires that the work which has been done should be undone, and that Alabama should go back into the Union, none expect it. Here and there a relic of a past generation is to be found who is quite bewildered with the present condition of affairs, and does not know, and confesses he cannot see what is to come of it. The talk of such men reminds one of what the language of the milder class of Tories may be supposed to have been during the early stages of the Revolution. The fountain of wisdom to them, for a generation or more, having been the Press of their party, whatever it may have been at Washington, they have no idea of a State Government except as a small piece of police machinery, and it would be difficult if not impossible to make them understand that Alabama is in any other condition than one of anarchy. Such has been narcotic effect upon their intellect, produced by party politics, that they seem to have been suddenly aroused from a Rip Van Winkle sleep. When the present excitement has subsided, and matters political fall into their normal arrangement, these good souls will probably drop asleep again and slumber on the remainder of their terrestrial existence, and when interrogated at the celestial gate be quite unable to tell what country they have come from.

Yours, ROBINSON.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

It is said that after the paasage of the ordinance the other afternoon, when the flag of the State was seen moving up to occupy the place so long held by the Stars and Stripes, there was scarcely a dry eye on Capitol Hill; even our urgent Governor is thought to have rendered this passing tribute to this beloved symbol of the falling Confederacy. If any one should infer from this, however, that the act of the Convention is not popular, he could not be more mistaken. For several weeks the feeling has been gaining strength that the surest and quickest way to peace is by immediate secession. Even those, who, under all the discouragements of the months past, have hoped that compromises and a love for the Union would finally prevail, had ceased to hope, and were ready for the ordinance when it came. It is now with something of a sense of relief that men make up their minds to follow the fortune of the State, and long for the new Confederacy and something settled. On Monday, the Legislature convened at the Capital, to be prepared to second the actions of the Convention and Governor. Nothing was done yesterday, as even the swearing in of new members was postponed, until a new oath could be prepared by the Convention. The ordinance, although passed, has not yet been signed. It is hoped that if it is delayed a little, delegates will have an opportunity to consult their constituents, and the names of nearly all may be obtained. An effort, unsuccessful to be sure, was made in the Convention to refer the matter back to the people.

During the whole pending of the question, messages of the most exciting and improbable character were constantly received from Charleston, designed, probably, to give an impulse to the action of the Convention. It was telegraphed that Charleston was bombarded by a United States fleet, and was in flames, &c., &c. I told you four days ago that it appeared probable that the troops which left here for Pensacola would, in as many days return, by order of the Governor, bearing no other marks of their bloodless campaign than the dust of their journey. Within this interval, however, demands have come for more men. It is now proposed to take Fort Pickens by storm. In order that you may have some idea of the position of things there, let me share with you my little stock of information. The importance of Pensacola as a port has been so far regarded as to place there a navy-yard, an arsenal and several forts. Fort Pickens, the strongest of these, and the real tower of reliance in case of war, is situated near the entrance of the harbor, at the extremity of Santa Rosa Island, which curves back toward the city. As the indications of an attack appeared, the commandant of these works (his name I do not know) selected the arrow of Major ANDERSON, spiked the guns at the Navy-yard and land-forts, and withdrew to Fort Pickens, which holds in command all the military works of the port. All the land fortifications have been taken possession of by the State troops. It is now proposed to land on the hither extremity of Santa Rosa Island, and take by storm Fort Pickens, and thus hold the key of the port. This plan, it is thought, can be carried out at the cost of four or five hundred lives. Alabama proposes to supply a thousand additional men, and Florida a similar number. Two companies are now in the city, *en route* for the field of war. Among a host of traveling rumors I select these as having the highest authority and greatest probability. To protect those who remain at home, a company is being formed, calling itself the "Home Guard." The troops who have gone for the defence "of their country" and the "new Republic," were made subjects of prayer in our churches on Sunday. JOHN RANDOLPH used to say, "I'd go a mile any day to kick a sheep," but that short-sighted politician evidently did not foresee the present crisis. Nothing is more marked and curious than the *furore* among a certain class for "home-spun." This home-spun, or jeans, as it is sometimes called, is a kind of cloth laboriously spun with hand and shuttle, composed of wool and cotton, and generally of a yellow or butternut color. Before the railroads had brought the news and fabrics of strange arts into the country, it was the work of the women and old negroes to manufacture this kind of cloth; being thus peculiarly a home manufacture, it is thought now that it should be encouraged. Accordingly coats, pants and even vests are made up for men who appear to think that, by thus encouraging a past and time-wasting art, they are adding to the material independence and prosperity of the State. Some of the members of the Convention are having complete suits made of this material, to wear in signing the ordinance. Some of your City journals have given the vote of our Convention as 61 for immediate secession, to 11 for coöperation; change it to 61 against 41 for coöperation, if you have shared in the error, and you will be nearer the truth.

BRECKINRIDGE.

SECESSION AT PENSACOLA NAVY-YARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Surprise has been expressed that the Commandant of the Pensacola Navy-yard surrendered the Government property at the demand of a military mob, without offering any resistance. It was announced several weeks ago that the Chaplain of that Yard informed the people assembled for worship on Sunday that he should not pray for the President of the United States. Now, if Capt. ARMSTRONG had been a Union man he would have suspended that Chaplain on the spot, and reported the insult offered to the President. What renders the insult of the Chaplain more outrageous is the fact that he is not an Episcopalian, and his omission to pray for the President might have been charitably attributed to a slip in the memory; but no, he put it in the most offensive form.

The inference we draw from this state of the case is that the Georgia chaplain, (a foreigner by birth,) knew the sentiment of his commanding officer on the question of secession and, rightly presuming, as the issue shows, that he would be protected, he insulted the President of the United States.

As the Pensacola station is now broken up, perhaps the Secretary of the Navy will give the ardent Secession chaplain a furlough with permission to travel in foreign parts; at any rate, it is a case which Mr. TOUCEY should attend to if he has any respect for the Chief Magistrate.

It is a mortifying fact that the only place of refuge and refreshment for our Gulf Squadron is now in the hands of the rebels. We hope Capt. ARMSTRONG will be able to exculpate himself, for as the matter now stands it looks very squally.

U. S. N.

THE FORTIFICATIONS IN FLORIDA.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER OF THE PENSACOLA NAVY-YARD—CONDITION OF FORT PICKENS.

The Pensacola *Observer* brings us the particulars of the surrender of the United States Navy-yard at Warrentown, near that city, to the Florida and Alabama troops, numbering seven companies, with nearly 500 men, rank and file. The surrender took place on the 12th inst., and the circumstances attending it are narrated as follows:

The troops arrived at the east entrance of the Warrenton Navy-yard, about 11 o'clock, A. M., and there halted. Col. LOMAX, accompanied by Maj. MARKS and Adjutant BURROWS, of the Alabama regiment, and Col. R. L. CAMPBELL, Aid-de-Camp to Col. CHASE, and Capt. RANDOLPH, late of the United States Army, as also Capt. FARRAND, of the yard, proceeded immediately to the office of Commodore ARMSTRONG, commanding, for an interview, which was promptly accepted by the venerable chief officer of the yard, when an event immediately transpired as affecting as it was important. After the introduction of the distinguished parties, Col. LOMAX read the order from the Governor of Florida, by authority of which he demanded immediate possession of the yard, and its paraphernalia of every description.

Com. ARMSTRONG responded substantially, for we cannot give the precise language, that he had devoted nearly the whole of his long life to the public service of his country; that he had loved and protected its flag in sunshine and in storm; that his heart was then bleeding over the contemplation of the distracted condition of the American Union; that he was a native of Kentucky, which had no navy, and, therefore, knew not where he should go to make a livelihood in his declining years; that he had no adequate force to make resistance, and that *if he had, notwithstanding the foregoing considerations, he would prefer the loss of his own life to the destruction of the lives of his fellow-countrymen.* His voice trembled with emotion as he closed his brief and affecting remarks, by the announcement that he relinquished his authority to the representative of the sovereignty of Florida.

The order was immediately given by Capt. RENSHAW, flag-officer, to haul down the flag of the Union, which was done; and, in lieu thereof, is another flag with thirteen alternate stripes of red and white, and blue field, with a large white star, announcing the changed political condition of our State. Everything was conducted in the most orderly and respectful manner, attended with a degree of solemn interest which was manifested upon the countenances of the hundreds of citizens and soldiers present.

Capt. RANDOLPH was placed in command of the yard, and Col. LOMAX took possession of Fort Barancas and quarters, where he remains stationed immediately opposite and in full view of Fort Pickens, occupied by United States troops, with the old flag of the Union flying in the breeze upon its frowning walls. The spiked guns, fifteen in number, at Barancas, have been replaced, by drilling, for effective use.

We omitted to mention that the magazine, containing a large amount of ammunition, was taken by a detachment of troops as soon as the command arrived at the yard.

Lieut. SLIMMER, in command at Fort Pickens, is a native of one of the New England States, and has the reputation of being a brave officer. In reply to the commissioner who waited on him to know if he would surrender the Fort, *he said he had instructions from Washington to keep it, and he should not violate them.* He will, doubtless, resist as long as he can. He must ultimately yield, however, to the superiority of numbers.

Lieut. BERRYMAN, commanding the *Wyandotte*, kept his war-steamer incessantly moving at various points, opposite the yard, and signalizing to the commander at Fort Pickens the movements of the troops.

FORT PICKENS.

This fort, near Pensacola, and now in possession of the United States troops, to the number of between 200 and 300, was designed to mount 212 guns, and is an immensely strong position, and commands the entire harbor. The Pensacola *Observer* says:

"If we are to have war, the seizure of this stronghold is, of course, of the first importance, for unless it is occupied by us it will secure to the enemy a base of operations along our whole Gulf coast, and keep open a road right into the heart of the South, which cannot be obstructed by any fixed fortifications. Once within the gates of the harbor, and an army could be disembarked at any point on the wide bay which it might select. It could run up beyond the Escambia River, and land many hours ahead of any opposing force which might be at Pensacola, beside placing a wide river between it and the latter—or even two rivers, the Escambia and Blackwater—by going far enough up. Hence, with a start of at least forty-eight hours, it could march into interior Alabama. An enemy holding Fort Pickens could rendezvous a naval force there and keep up a blockade of all the ports of the Gulf, unless we could meet it on the sea.'

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes several letters from a Charleston correspondent. Writing on the 19th, he says:

"I have been with some members of the Calhoun Guard, to witness the large floating battery now in course of construction on the river, in the upper part of the city.

This work has been carried on quietly, but with considerable energy. Its height will be sixty feet—considerably higher than Fort Sumter, which it is intended to attack. It is formed of cotton bales, and will be bound with iron. When complete it will be very formidable, and will enable the Palmettos to make the attack with comparatively little danger to themselves. Several large guns are lying ready to be placed in it, and the enthusiasm which is displayed in preparing a position for them shows pretty conclusively that equal ardor will be manifested in using them against the enemy.

I can assure you, most positively, *not* from what I have gained by listening to bar-room gossip, (for this I have studiously avoided,) but from information derived almost directly from the very High Priests of Treason, that, *in the course of a week or two, a well-organized attack will be made upon Fort Sumter, on all sides simultaneously.* The people are fully aware that, should Major ANDERSON resist, considerable loss of life must ensue; but so persuaded are they of the importance of obtaining entire control of the harbor before the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, that I do not think they will hesitate for a single day, after their *coup d'etat* is thoroughly arranged, to make the attempt. There are a large number of citizens here who believe that when the attack is made, Major ANDERSON will immediately evacuate, and spare the shedding of blood; and though I place a far higher estimate on the gallant Major's devotion to his country, and the honor of her flag, he could not be very severely censured if he terminated the difficulty in that way. He has been left in a garrison which, well manned, would be almost impregnable, with scarcely a corporal's guard to support him. The "chivalry" know that he has only sufficient men to work *eight* of his guns, and that while considerable loss must ensue to them on the one side, on the other they would have a reasonable chance of success.

I have yet another conspiracy to mention, which, though by no means a new rumor, I have not until to-day, had any good reason to believe was well-founded or reliable. I am, however, *certain that negotiations are pending with Secessionists in the States of Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, to seize the Capitol, and prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln by force.* This part of the rebellion has been intrusted to those three States. The matter is kept exceedingly secret, and, were I not myself a member of a Vigilance Committee, I should have been in the dark upon the subject. I trust to be able to give you information in a day or two, in detail, as to the extent and ramifications of this plot, which I *know* is intended to be carried out, unless great precautions are taken to render it impossible.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE TO GEN. DIX.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19, 1860.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX—*My Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 17th inst., inclosing the proceedings of a "Union meeting," held on Saturday evening, in New-York, did not reach me until yesterday afternoon.

I have read the whole proceedings with great interest, and I cannot feel otherwise than flattered that the distinguished and patriotic men composing that meeting thought me worthy to compose one of a delegation of three "to proceed to the South, with a view to make such explanations to our Southern brethren in regard to the subjects embraced in the address and resolutions, (adopted by the meeting,) as they may deem necessary, and to give such further assurances as may be needed to manifest our determination to maintain their rights."

This is certainly an honorable and a patriotic mission, and did I believe it could do any good, I should not hesitate a moment to undertake it. But you will pardon me for saying frankly that, in my opinion, our Southern brethren require no assurance beyond that of the meeting, and the address and resolutions, to convince them that the members of that meeting, and those they represented, *now are, and at all times have been, willing to do them justice,* and have done their utmost to maintain their constitutional rights; and to go there and inform them merely of this fact, which is all we can do, is, in my opinion, a work of supererogation.

What they want, and what I want, is some *assurance* from the Republican Party, now dominant at the North, that they, or at least the conservative portion of them, are ready and willing to come forward and repeal all unconstitutional State laws, live up to the compromises of the Constitution, execute the laws of Congress honestly and faithfully, and treat our Southern brethren as friends. When I can have any such *reliable assurance* as this to give, I will go most cheerfully and urge our Southern brethren to follow our example, and restore harmony and fraternal affection between the North and the South.

At present, our labors should be here. Let us put ourselves right, and then we can with more confidence and justice appeal to them; and I am happy to say that recent indications lead me to hope that this may be done. I am especially gratified to see the patriotic and sensible article in the Albany *Journal* of last Monday. Standing, as the senior editor of that paper does, at the head of his party, it required great moral courage and good sense and devoted patriotism to indite and publish such an article. But I regard it as an evidence that there are men in the Republican Party, who have been regarded as most ultra, who see the danger that threatens, and are willing to sacrifice all false pride, and even party itself, to save the country. I cannot doubt that there are many more such; and from that source I look for the salvation of the country. But I cannot say more. I have written in the utmost haste, that a substitute may be appointed in my place.

I am truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF FLORIDA TO GEORGIA.

From the Savannah Republican.

This topic has been frequently discussed of late, it is true, by private individuals, but such as are presumed to represent a considerable public sentiment in the State of Florida. We have no means of knowing the sentiment of the great body of her people, and if we had the slightest indication of their opposition to the measure proposed, we should refrain from all allusion to the subject.

It is proposed, as before stated, to divide the State of Florida by the Apalachicola River, the western division then to be annexed to the State of Alabama, and all east of the line, including the islands, to be incorporated with the State of Georgia.

While such a division would straighten the line of Alabama and give symmetry to her proportions, besides giving her one of the best seaports in the Union, furnished with a Navy-yard and well fortified, the accession to Georgia would make her imperial in her domain, and with a climate affording nearly every production of the world. We should raise ice in our northern, and tropical fruits in our southern section. The country annexed, too, under the new order of things, would settle up rapidly, and soon become one of the most prolific sections of the continent. Readily accessible by natural and artificial highways, in a few years there would remain but little of its tillable domain unappropriated to the wants of mankind.

The new and independent existence upon which both Florida and Georgia will probably soon enter will afford an excellent opportunity for negotiation on this subject, without interference from any quarter whatever. They can arrange the matter to suit themselves, and no one can rightfully say *nay*.

The public debt of Florida may be regarded as, perhaps, the leading obstacle to the proposed annexation; but we apprehend this will prove more of an imaginary than a real hindrance. Whatever may be her debts, her resources, well managed as they would be in the hands of Georgia, are ample to meet them all. An arrangement might readily be made with the bond-holders for existing securities to remain in *statu quo*, undisturbed by the act of annexation, only that the administration of the assets would pass from the hands of one State into the hands of another. Georgia and Alabama need not incur any additional obligation by the movement.

At a future day, should the project assume anything of a serious practical aspect, we shall recur to it and discuss the whole matter in detail. At present, we throw out only such reflections as occur to us on the first blush of the question.

CONNECTICUT.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has issued the following general orders:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Jan. 17, 1861.

General Orders—No. 227.

A spirit of disloyalty to our National Union has manifested itself in a determination to decide upon constitutional rights without resorting to judicial tribunals; in resolutions of State Legislatures and State Conventions which deny that allegiance is due the Federal Government from citizens of those States; in an attack upon a vessel sailing with United States troops under the flag of our country; in seizing and holding custom houses, arsenals and forts; and in a spirit which dictates the course to be pursued by Federal officers, and justifies resistance to their authority.

When there is evidence of design to subvert the Government; when reason gives way to passion, and order yields to anarchy, the civil power must fall back upon the military for support, and rest upon the arm of national defence for aid in protecting the property and person of the citizen, in enforcing the laws, and in maintaining the public peace.

As the active services of the military may soon be required for the purpose above indicated, the Commander-in-Chief would call their attention to the importance of filling up their ranks by enlistments, of a careful inspection of their arms and equipments, of perfecting themselves in drill and discipline, and of being ready to render such service as any exigency may demand.

Major-Gen. THOMAS GUYER will promulgate these orders in the Division. By order of

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Commander-in-Chief.

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General.

TENNESSEE AND NEW-YORK.

The following resolutions were offered in the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Tennessee on the 15th, by Mr. PORTER:

Resolved, That the General Assembly has heard with profound regret of the resolutions recently adopted by the Legislature of the State of New-York, tendering men and money to the President of the United States, to be used in coercing certain sovereign States of the South into obedience to the Federal Government.

Resolved, That this General Assembly receives the action of the Legislature of New-York as the indication of a purpose upon the part of the people of that State to further complicate existing difficulties by forcing the people of the South to the extremity of submission or resistance, and so regarding it, the Governor of the State of Tennessee is hereby requested to inform the Executive of the State of New-York, that it is the opinion of this General Assembly, that whenever the authorities of that State shall send armed forces to the South for the purpose indicated in said resolutions, the people of Tennessee, uniting with their brethren of the South, will "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

After having been amended by substituting the words, "as one man resist such invasion of the soil of the South, at any hazard and to the last extremity," for the words, "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves," the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 59 to 7.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

The correspondence between Governors CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, and HICKS, of Maryland, is published. Gov. CURTIN, as the first official act of his administration, wrote to *Gov. Hicks*, introducing to him the Commissioners recently sent from Pennsylvania, congratulating him on the firm and manly resistance with which he has opposed the efforts which have been made to swerve him from the paths of duty, and tendering him assurances of all the aid that an earnest sympathy and an active coöperation in whatever measures of just conciliation may be proposed, can give him. Gov. HICKS replies, that though a slave holder, with Southern sympathies, he is ready to sacrifice life and fortune to perpetuate the Union. He had a full and free, but informal conference with the Commissioners, Messrs. PALMER, BALL and McMICHAEL, and assured them that the people of Maryland, though strongly opposed to Mr. LINCOLN, did not intend to resist his inauguration; but, on the contrary, would assist in it, if necessary. He was also informed by the Commissioners, in reply to inquiries, that the people of Pennsylvania entertained no design of making a military display at Washington on the 4th of March.

Col. JOHN C. NOBLE, Postmaster at Paducah, (Ky.,) and editor of a Southern rights journal at that place, has been removed from office by Mr. HOLT, for the ultra position which he has taken in his paper. In a letter written to Mr. NOBLE, assigning this as the reason for his removal, Hon. H. C. BURNETT expresses the opinion that there is not the slighest hope of the adjustment of existing difficulties, and urges upon the Legislature the necessity of taking prompt defensive measures.

The Boston *Journal* states that orders continue to be received in Lynn from prominent merchants of Charleston, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., for goods, upon the old terms—six months' credit. Last week a prominent dealer received orders for shoes from a Charleston firm, who, like his brother merchants in Georgia, said not a word about secession, the dissolution of the Union, and civil war. The manufacturer very naturally returned an answer to the effect that if the cash, or its equivalent in a responsible draft was sent, the goods would be shipped, and not without.

The ladies of Charleston have sent a Carolina flag to head-quarters, with the following note attached:

"*From the Ladies of Charleston to the Minister of War, Hon. D. F. Jamison:* This flag was made expressly by them to be opened for the first time on Fort Sumter."

Gen. CALEB CUSHING writes a long letter to the Boston *Post* to demonstrate that he honestly and energetically opposed the passage of the Personal Liberty bill, now in force in Massachusetts, and that he did not acquiesce in the measure because he thought nothing would "curse the Republicans and help the Democrats so much."

Hon. W. L. YANCEY writes to the Louisville *Courier*, denying most emphatically the statement that he belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle. He has twice been solicted to join the organization, but has never done so.

LAW COURTS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the District Attorney moved on the trial of John McGuire, and that of William Dunnigan, both indicted for murder. But the counsel for the prisoners being absent, and there being no other case ready for trial, the Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following calendar will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Murder—John McGuire.

Court of General Sessions.

BURGLARS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

In this Court yesterday, before City Judge MCCUNN, Patrick McCarty, *alias* Burns, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Joseph Robinson, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years; the prisoner in this case, as in the previous one, being less than twenty years of age.

BURGLARS SENT TO SING SING.

George Williams, *alias* Lee, and Abraham Moran, *alias* Rooney, jointly indicted for burglary, were next put to the bar. Counsel for defence moved for an acquittal on the ground of defect in the indictment. The motion was denied. The prisoners then pleaded to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. Moran had previously spent two years in the State Prison, but it was Williams' first offence. The sentence of the Court, therefore, was that Moran be confined in State Prison for two years and three months, and that Williams be sent to the same retreat for the term of two years. The Court assuring the young men that at the expiration of their terms, if they would apply to him, he would interest himself in their behalf, and endeavor to procure for them some honest means of living.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF RAPE.

William N. Young, aged 21 years, a native and resident of Baton Rouge, La., but at present a student of law in this City, was next put to the bar, on an indictment for committing rape upon Hannah Ten Broeck, aged 9 years.

The child was the first witness called, but Recorder Smith, the counsel for defence, objected to her testimony, alleging with emphasis that there "was not an instance to be found in the books anywhere of admitting the testimony of a child so young." Mr. Anthon, for the people, thereupon sent for a huge stock of books, which were submitted to the Ex-Recorder's inspection—the prisoner assisting in the search for authorities. After a recess of five minutes, granted for the purpose of allowing the hunting up of the disputed point, Mr. Smith read to the Court authorities which declared that the finally settled rule was, that the age of the witness was not to be regarded at all, as a criterion of competence, but the degree of intelligence evinced on a preliminary examination by the Court. Mr. Smith therefore stated that he had been mistaken in his views expressed before the recess, and now withdrew the objection.

The little girl having been examined by the Court, was pronounced competent to testify; but at the suggestion of Mr. Spencer, associate counsel for the defence, her written testimony, taken before the magistrate on the preliminary examination, was read, and thus the troublesome necessity of examining her in the Court was avoided. The testimony was then read, charging the prisoner with the act.

Hannah Doyle testified that she was a servant in the house of Mrs. Stevens; the prisoner had lodgings there; the little girl Hannah had told the witness of the prisoner's conduct toward her, substantially as she had sworn to it before the magistrate.

Margaret Rowen next testified that she also was a domestic in Mrs. Stevens' house; the child had also related to this witness the circumstances of the occurrence; witness had also made a personal examination of the child, and found marks of violence.

Medical testimony was then introduced, showing the child had received injuries, but not definitely establishing the character thereof.

On the part of the defence, an *alibi* was attempted to be proved, on one of the dates fixed upon by the little girl as the time of the occurrence. Good character of the prisoner was also proved.

Counsel for defence then summed up, and was followed by Mr. Anthon.

The Court instructed the jury that according to the medical testimony they could not convict of rape, but might of an attempt or of a simple assault.

The jury, without leaving their seats, acquitted, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Wm. Grovin.
For Burglary—Charles Johnson.
For Forgery—Warren Banning.
For Mayhem—James McConnell.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Andrew Shaney, Andrew Ryan.
For Larceny—John Eginton, John McDonald, Jas. Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, Henry Montiel, Wm. H. Lazelle, Richard Kelly, Peter Wood, Louisa Palmer, Arthur Graham, Phillip Corvan.

The Central Park Commissioners Sustained in Arresting the Proceedings for the Extension of the Park.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the application to confirm the Report of the Central Park Appraisers.—This case was reported in full in the TIMES of Jan. 16.

The Court now holds that the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park had power to discontinue the proceedings of the Appraisers, and therefore denies the confirmation of the report, sought for by the persons whose property has been taken for the purposes of the extension. The Court, however, withholds the final decision of the motion, being in doubt as to the propriety of imposing costs on the Board of Commissioners, as a condition of their exercising the power of discontinuance, and on this point His Honor stated that he might require counsel to go into the case upon the merits, with a view to ascertaining whether the Commissioners had a just cause for discontinuing the proceedings instituted for the extension of the Park.

Robbery of an Ex-Recorder—Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of George Lees et al.—This was an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the relief of five parties supposed to be concerned in the robbery of Ex-Recorder Smith of $1,600, while he was in the cars, Tuesday night last.

The writ was granted and made returnable immediately before Recorder HOFFMAN.

Wm. F. Howe for petitioners.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

REVOLT.

The trial of fourteen of the crew of the ship *Industry* charged with revolt on board, in the Indian Ocean, resulted in a verdict of guilty against them, which the Jury, however, coupled with a recommendation of them to the mercy of the Court.

The twenty-four of the crew of the ship *Staghound*, who were indicted for a similar offence committed in the Straits of Angier, moved by the result in the case of the *Industry*, or some other cause, withdrew their plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty of an endeavor to make a revolt, which was accepted.

POLICE REPORTS.

BOLD ROBBERY IN A DRINKING SALOON.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Austin A. Turner, lithographer at No. 553 Broadway, was introduced to Patrick Burns and Robert Kehoe, whom he encountered in the bar-room of the Carleton House. The toast to "a better acquaintance" was repeatedly honored, and, after a time, the three went over to Parmelee's, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they took several additional drinks. While standing at the bar, Kehoe, it is alleged, suddenly snatched a diamond pin, valued at $200, from Turner's scarf, at the same time striking him a violent blow in the face. The assault was continued by Burns, and while Turner was receiving a beating from him, Kehoe left the place. As quickly as he could, the victim of bar-room acquaintances made the matter known to Officer Sickles, of the Eighth Ward, who arrested the alleged robber and his confederate, but the jewelry was not recovered. Each of the prisoners were required by Justice QUACKENBUSH to furnish bail in $1,000 for trial.

CRYING OVER SPILT MILK.

Job S. Manchester, residing at Providence, R. I., yesterday went to the Jefferson Market Court and lodged a charge against John O'Brien, whom he declared to be keeper of a gambling-house at the north-east corner of Bleecker and Greene streets. The complainant states that he came to this City a few days since, and, unfortunately, was induced to visit O'Brien's establishment, where on different occasions he lost money at cards amounting in the aggregate to $75. Repenting of his immorality, and the excitement of betting having become "played out," he now invoked the aid of the law to have his cash restored and the alleged gaming-house broken up. O'Brien was arrested and taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, but he unequivocally denied the allegations of the complainant. The case will be further investigated.

ACCIDENTAL RECOVERY OF STOLEN THERMOMETERS.

On Tuesday night, Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, went to the house No. 64 Catharine-street, occupied by Harris Asher, on business connected with the Police Department, and while there noticed a number of thermometers corresponding in description with a lot that had been carried off by burglars on Tuesday night from the store of Mr. Joseph T. Large, No. 117 John street. Inquiry was made of Asher as to the manner in which the property had come into his possession, but he failed to give a satisfactory statement, and the officer arrested him as a receiver of stolen goods. Mr. Large identified the thermometers as belonging to him, and Justice KELLY committed Asher for examination.

FORGERY OF A CHECK.

Officer Wark yesterday arrested Charles Strumfels, a commission merchant doing business in Broadway, charged with having forged the name of Mr. Henry Clausen to a check on the Chatham Bank for $100, and afterwards to have passed the worthless document upon Mr. Charles Mandewith, of No. 27 Frankfort-street. The accused, it is alleged, called upon Mr. Mandewith and induced him to advance a small sum upon the check by representing that it was good, but that, it being after banking hours, he could not realize the cash upon it. In a spirit of accommodation, complainant consented, and afterwards learned that the check was a forgery. Strumfels was committed for trial by Justice KELLY.

THE ROBBERY OF EX-RECORDER SMITH.

Several notorious thieves have been arrested on suspicion of being the parties who picked the pocket of Ex-Recorder Smith, on Monday night, of $1,600; among them Geo. Leese, the keeper of a house in Grand-street, who was identified by Mr. Smith as one of the persons who were in the car at the time he was robbed. The reputed wife of Leese is also in prison on another charge of robbery committed a few days ago at her den. None of the money stolen from Mr. Smith has yet been found, but there is a fair prospect that it will ultimately be recovered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 23.

$4,000 Treas. 12 ₩ c. N..	102⅝	100 Reading R......s60	46½
12,500 do............	102¾	100 do..........b3	46½
2,000 Ohio State 6s, '86.	106	100 do..........	46¼
23,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	76	400 do..........b30	46½
2,000 Virginia State 6s	76½	50 Michigan Central R	57½
2,000 N. C. State 6s....	82	250 do..........	57
1,000 Missouri State 6s	68¾	50 M.S.& N.I.G.S..s10	33
1,500 Califor'a State 7s	87½	200 do..........	33½
4,000 Erie R. 4th M.Bs.	84	10 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	82
1,000 Mich.S.1st M.Bs	82	100 do........s15	81
2,000 Mich.S.2d M.Bs..	53	200 do........b30	81½
10,000 Mich.S.S.F.Bs...	76	50 do..........	81½
2,000 Han.&St.J.R.Bs.	54½	50 do..........	81¼
1,000 C.B &Q.R.8 ₩c.bs	91½	200 do........s3	81
7,000 do..........	91	600 Gale. & Chic. R..s60	70
10 Ocean Bank........	90	100 do........s60	70¼
10 Nassau Bank........	96	200 do........s30	70½
18 Shoe & Leat'r Bk.	104	300 do........b60	71⅛
30 Im. & Trad. Bk...	104	100 do........s30	70¾
275 Pacific M. S. Co....	89	560 do..........	71
10 do..........	89½	150 do..........	70⅞
110 do..........	89¾	160 do..........	70¾
10 Penn. Coal Co.....	80	100 do..........	70½
550 New-York Cen. R.	79¼	100 do........s30	70¼
300 do..........s10	79	200 do........s30	70⅜
300 do..........s7	79	100 do........s30	71
600 do..........	79	500 do........b60	71
200 do..........s15	79	750 Clev. & Toledo R..	34¾
200 do..........b60	79⅜	100 do..........	34⅝
190 do..........b60	79½	100 do........b30	34¾
100 do..........b15	79¼	100 do........b30	35
500 do..........s30	79	100 do..........	34⅞
50 Hudson Riv. R.b30	46	20 Ch. & R. I. R....	57½
50 do..........b10	45¾	500 do........s3	57
160 do..........b30	45¾	100 do........s10	57
350 do..........	45½	300 do........b30	57½
150 do..........	45⅜	300 do........s60	57
10 do..........	45	100 do........b10	57½
50 do..........s30	45	170 do........b3	57½
100 Harlem Railroad..	16	150 C. B. & Quin.R.b30	74½
300 do..........	16¼	150 do........s30	74
300 Harlem R. Pref....	39	60 do..........	74
100 do..........b10	39	50 do........b10	74½
50 Clev. & Pittsb. R...	10¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	93½	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	15½
8,600 do..........	93	30 do..........	15¾
15,000 Treas 12 ₩ c.Not.	102⅝	100 M. So. & N.I.G.Sk.	34
1,000 do..........	102¾	100 do..........	33½
8,600 N. Car. State 6s..	82	100 Ills. C. R. scrip.....	81½
2,000 California St. 7s..	88	100 do..........	82
5,000 Missouri State 6s.	68¾	150 do........s10	81¾
5,000 Harlem 1st M. B	98	200 Gal. & Chic. R.....	72
21,000 Han.& St.J R.B.	55	100 do..........	72¼
3,000 Chi.& N.W.1st M.	45	50 do..........	72¼
5 Imp. & Trad. Bank.	104	200 do........s10	72¼
44 Mechanics' Bank...	105½	100 do........s30	72
50 Pacific M. St. Co....	90	300 Cleve. & Tol. R .s30	35¾
25 Penn. Coal Co.....	79	500 do..........	35⅜
160 Erie Railroad.....	36¾	200 do........b30	35¼
50 do..........s60	35½	600 Chic. & R Isl. R...	58
50 Hud. R. Rail'd.. b10	46	200 do........b10	58
150 do..........	46	200 do........b30	58¼
400 Reading R..........	46¾	50 Chi, Bur. & Q R.s30	74
100 do..........s60	46½	50 do..........	74½
150 Mich. Cen. R......	58		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The market for Stocks continued feverish to-day, but under less excitement than on Monday or Tuesday. The opening prices were weaker than the last quotations of yesterday, but the dealings soon assumed a fair appearance of steadiness, and subsequently in the afternoon the market was called firm, on the recovery of ½@1 ₩ cent. from the early Board. The business done was scarcely up to a fair daily average. The most active was on Galena and Rock Island shares. On the New-York roads the sales were comparatively moderate, and the prices for Central, Erie and Hudson, quite sensitive to any turn in the cash demand. Short seller's options are made with some freedom in Central and also in several of the Western stocks. On State Securities there is a rise of 7 ₩ cent. in a week in North Carolinas, mainly on account of the good conduct of the State in refusing to recognize the right of the Indian Bureau to stop payment on the principal or coupons said to have been stolen from the Department, to the prejudice of honest holders. There is a demand to-day at 82 ₩ cent. The Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Mortgage sold at 76 ₩ cent., and the 12 ₩ cent. Federal Treasury Bills at 102¾ ₩ cent. No transactions are yet made at the Stock Exchange on the lower denominations. Late in the afternoon the speculatives were weaker again, and the business quite tame. New-York Central, which had recovered to 79¾@⅞, fell back to 79¼@79½ ₩ cent. The last prices were:

Central..............	79½	Galena..............	71⅞
Erie..................	36¼	Rock Island..........	57¾
Toledo..............	35¼	Burlington..........	74½
Hudson..............	45¾	Illinois Central....	81¼
Harlem..............	16¼	Michigan Central....	57¾
Reading..............	46½	Mich. Guaranteed....	33½
Pacific..............	90¼	Michigan Southern ..	15¾

A good demand, at private sale, shows itself for the 6@7 ₩ cent. Bonds of the Northwestern cities. Detroit Sevens, 103½ and interest; Cleveland Sevens, 103½ and interest; Cincinnati Sixes, Water Loan, 96 and interest; and Chicago Sevens, 95 and interest.

The day's later news from Europe and the private letters by the *Arago* are, upon the whole, more quieting in reference to the English Money market, but scarcely so favorable for the French, where the rate is advanced to 7 ₩ cent., and the position of the Bank of Paris supposed to be considerably weakened in bullion on the forthcoming January monthly return. The decrease since the December return is rumored to be $14,000,000, though still leaving $70,000,000 in Bank. The probability of a further rise in Money at the Bank of England is not so immediate as the first effect of the late advance to 7 ₩ cent. indicated. In American Stocks there were good buyers of Erie and Illinois Central at the reduced figures, and the market in London was absorbing all the fresh receipts of stock from this side. After selling as low as 30½@31, Erie closed 32@33 ₩ cent, and Illinois Central at 68@69, after selling down to 66 ₩ cent. Of course, our market has gone ahead of the London quotations since the date of the present news on both stocks. The London Market for Money and the price of the Funds were somewhat favorably influenced by the mail from this side of the 24th of December, some of the letters expressing the belief that Exchange at New-York would go up to 106 ₩ cent. immediately after the New Year. Temporary disappointment will follow on this point, as it was near the middle of the month before 106 ₩ cent. was fairly established. The steamer that leaves Boston to-day, however, will take out, by telegraph, if not through the New-York letters, a firm market at 106½ ₩ cent., such being the tone to-day after the arrival of the *Arago* with $382,000 in Gold, and advice that the *City of Washington* left Liverpool the same day with $535,000. A letter from London to the *Commercial* says:

"This morning the Bank of France followed the movement, (of the English Bank) and with a degree of vigor unprecedented in money affairs in that country. The existing rate was 5½ ₩ cent., and they have now adopted 7 ₩ cent.—the same as that of the Bank of England.

"Of course, these movements will check in some degree the further efflux of gold to New-York, but it is still believed that the packets this week will take some considerable amounts. It appears, however, that a firm which took 30,000 sovereigns from the Bank this morning, intending to ship them by the *Arago*, changed their mind in the afternoon, and carried the whole back again."

The market for Discounts to-day is quiet, and the rates 7 ₩ cent. for very choice short dates, and 8@9 ₩ cent. for good double-name bills. At call, the stir caused by the payments into the Sub-Treasury for the new Treasury Bills is pretty much over, and the Stock Brokers again quote an easy supply, at 7 ₩ cent. The Sub-Treasury has now received $3,900,000 on account of the Treasury Loan of Saturday last.

The quarterly Bank return of the State and City of New-York, as on the 29th December, compares as follows with the previous quarter.

	Sept. 29.	*Dec. 29.
Loans and discounts......	$200,113,834	$202,241,003
†Overdrafts..............	424,002	430,441
Due from banks...........	17,167,040	13,962,096
*Due from directors.......	7,659,361	9,530,488
*Due from brokers........	4,536,995	178,116
†Real estate..............	8,875,800	8,827,331
Specie....................	21,710,828	26,427,334
Cash items................	22,913,841	16,044,322
Stocks and promis'y notes.	29,048,933	29,605,318
Bonds and mortgages.......	6,560,854	7,480,797
Bills of solvent banks.....	2,508,987	2,287,843
†Bills of suspended banks.	942	2,022
Loss and expense account.	930,479	1,757,862
Add for cents..............	913	841
Total....................	$311,245,555	$309,056,528
Capital...................	$111,834,347	$111,821,957
Circulation...............	31,759,127	28,239,950
Profits...................	13,310,468	15,083,257
Due Banks.................	29,706,606	29,492,678
Due individuals and Corporations other than Banks..	2,252,961	5,600,519
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York............	3,569,907	4,180,794
Due Depositors on demand	116,190,466	110,664,578
Am't due not included under either the above heads...	2,615,159	3,972,267
Add for cents.............	514	528
Total liabilities.......	$311,245,555	$309,056,528

* The whole of this item and portions of those marked † form no part of the aggregate.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
Jan. 22..	Philadelphia..................	⅛@ 1-5
Jan. 22..	Baltimore.....................	⅜@ ⅞
Jan. 22..	Boston........................	Par.@⅛
Jan. 21..	Pittsburgh, Pa................	2½@ 3
Jan. 19..	St. Louis, Mo.................	4½@ 5
Jan. 22..	Washington, D. C..............	1¼@ 1½
Jan. 16..	Memphis, Tenn.................	1½@ 1¾
Jan. 19..	Cincinnati, Ohio..............	½@ ¾
Jan. 19..	Chicago, Ill..................	5 @ 5½
Jan. 19..	Milwaukee Wis.................	5 @ 6
Jan. 21..	Richmond, Va..................	5 @ 5½
Jan. 19..	Savannah, Ga..................	2½@ 3
Jan. 21..	Cleveland, Ohio...............	1 @ 1¼
Jan. 19..	Louisville, Ky................	¾@ 1
Jan. 18..	Freeport, Ill.................	6 @ 6½
Jan. 19..	Raleigh, N. C.................	7 @ 7½
Jan. 18..	Dixon, Ill....................	6 @ 6½
Jan. 17..	Pomeroy, Ohio.................	1 @ 1½
Jan. 19..	Joliet, Ill....................	5 @ 6
Jan. 19..	Rockford, Ill.................	5 @ 6
Jan. 18..	Selma, Ala....................	1 @ 2
Jan. 19..	Washington, N. C..............	6 @ 7
Jan. 18..	Evansville, Ind...............	1 @ 1½
Jan. 21..	Lynchburgh, Va................	5 @ 5½
Jan. 19..	Newberry, S. C................	3½@ 5
Jan. 20..	Charleston, S. C..............	3½@ 3¾
Jan. 14..	New-Orleans, La...............	½ dis.
Jan. 14..	Mobile, Ala...................	¼ dis.

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts..............................	$645,790 28
Total Payments..............................	175,367 89
Total Balance...............................	5,925,580 04

The receipts include $62,000 for Customs.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the second week in January were, in

	1860.	1861.	
Freight......	$16,516 00	$22,713 00	Inc..$6,197 00
Passengers...	6,778 24	6,335 64	Dec.. 442 60
Total....	$23,294 24	$29,048 64	Inc..$5,754 40

The Managers of the Ontario Steamboat Company for the ensuing year are, SAMUEL FARWELL, President; O. T. Bart, Vice-President; Geo. Barnes, H. N. Throop, J. Adams Smith, J. B. Penfield, Joel Thayer and O. R. Brown, all gentlemen able and enterprising, of Western New-York.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 89½; Reading Railroad, 23; Morris Canal, 54; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York par to ⅛ ₩ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 37 bbls. Ashes, 5,746 bbls. Flour, 160 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,456 bush. Wheat, 7,965 bush. Corn, 368 bush. Barley, 1,173 bush. Oats, 37,848 bush. Malt, 1,385 pkgs. Provisions, and 767 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, including Pots at $5, and Pearls at $5 12½ ₩ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 505 bbls., including 249 bbls. Pots and 256 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been depressed and unsettled to-day. Middling Uplands have been quoted as low as 11⅝c.@11¾c. ₩ ℔. The demand from shippers as well as spinners is quite limited.

BEESWAX—Has been in moderate demand, mainly at 32c.@33c. ₩ ℔.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been in limited request, at 17½c.@18½c. ₩ ℔. Other kinds have been inactive.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been lightly dealt in, chiefly at 18¾c.@19c. ₩ ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod have attracted more attention, at prices varying from $3@$3 50 ₩ cwt. Mackerel and Salmon have been quiet. Smoked Herring have been in demand, at 22c.@23c. for scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, to-day, and prices have declined a shade. The demand has been mainly for Extra State, at $5 35, and round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 75, both for shipment. Of Extra State, over 5,000 bbls. were purchased for export, at $5 35 ₩ bbl. The total sales of State and Western reach 14,250 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 25, ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 55, chiefly at $5 35; Superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 30; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 75, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State..............................	$5 20	@$5 25
Extra State..................................	5 35	@ 5 55
Superfine Western............................	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan..............	5 50	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio..........................	5 55	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd..	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands..................	5 80	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee................................	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee................................	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 80	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in less demand, at easier rates. Sales since our last, of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 05 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues in request including inferior to very choice extra at $5 45@$7 25 ₩ bbl.; sales 320 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Buckwheat flour is quoted at $2 12½@$2 25 ₩ 100 ℔s.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive, and prices somewhat nominal.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in more demand, including Layer, at $2 05@$2 10, and Bunch at $1 70@$1 72½ ₩ box. The transactions in other kinds have been quite limited.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and lower. The demand is limited, as buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices. The firmness in freights and the unfavorable news from England tend to check the export inquiry. We have heard of sales of only 36,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 55@$1 60; amber Western at $1 34; Red Western, part at $1 32½; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 28; Northwestern do., on private terms; and Chicago Spring, at $1 20 ₩ bushel. Corn is plenty and depressed. Sales have been made of 37,500 bushels, at 68c.@69c. for Sound mixed Western, in store and afloat; 66c.@67c. for new do. do.; 75c.@77c. for White Southern; 66c.@70c., according to quality, for Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet at 72c.@75c. ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied. Sales 600 bushels State at 66c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 36½c.@37½c.; Western at 36c.@37c., and State at 37c.@38c. ₩ bushel. Other articles remain as last noticed.

HAY—We have heard of sales of 800 bales North River at 90c.@$1 ₩ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—All descriptions are inactive, and prices are nominal. The week's sales have been confined to 200 bales Manila, at 5¾c. ₩ ℔., 8 months' credit; and 800 bales Jute, on private terms.

HIDES—Have been in very moderate demand, having been quite stiffly held.

HONEY—Continues very quiet, the week's sales embracing only 12 bbls. Cuba, at 78c., cash, ₩ gallon, and 8 bbls. St. Domingo, on terms not disclosed.

HOPS—The demand continues moderate, mainly for new at 25c.@32c. ₩ ℔.

IRON—A limited inquiry prevails for Scotch Pig, at $19 50@$20 cash, and $20 75@$21 25, usual credit, ₩ ton. Other kinds are unchanged.

LEAD—Has been quite sparingly purchased, at previous prices.

LEATHER—All kinds have been quiet, at uniform quotations.

OILS—Linseed has been moderately inquired for, at 49c.@51c. ₩ gallon. The transactions in other descriptions here have been unimportant. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Jan. 21, sales were made of 375 bbls. Crude Whale, on private terms, 860 bbls. Crude Sperm, in parcels, landed from the *Azor*, at $1 40, 40 bbls. from shed, at $1 40, and 245 bbls. also from shed, at a price not transpired. In Nantucket sales 500 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 40 ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm Oil, Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, 1860.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Jan. 1, to Jan. 21, 1861..	2,444	2,890	6,500
Same time last year...	1,010	—	500

PROVISONS—Pork has been less active; sales having been reported of 450 barrels, including New Mess at $18; and New Prime at $13 25@$13 50 ₩ barrel. Hogs are in less request at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Dressed, and 6¼c.@6½c. for Live, ₩ ℔. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams at 8½c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@6⅞c. ₩ ℔. Bacon is in fair demand, at from 9c.@9½c. ₩ ℔. Lard is salable and steady. Sales 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ ℔. Beef has not varied. Sales 180 bbls., at $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$10 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ₩ tc. Hams $13@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 14c.@19c. for State and 10c.@15c. for Western, ₩ ℔. Cheese is inactive at 8½c.@11c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 265 tcs., in lots, at $4 00@$4 50, chiefly within the range ₩ 100 ℔s.

SALT—The demand has been moderate, mainly for Liverpool Fine, at $1 25@$1 60, the latter rate for Ashton's. ₩ sack.

SEEDS—Clover is actively sought after at from 8c.@9c., according to quality and condition, chiefly at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ ℔. Rough Flax is inactive at from $1 40@$1 55 ₩ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been more inquired for at $1 47½@$1 55 ₩ bushel. Other kinds have been dull and nominal.

SKINS—Deer are salable and steady, while Goat are inactive and nominal.

SOAP—Sales have been made during the week of 200 boxes Castile on private terms; and 100 boxes Leghorn at 9½c., ₩ ℔.

SPICES—Have been in limited request, including Nutmegs at 35c.@40c.; Cassia at 17c.; Pepper at 7½c.@7¾c.; and Pimento at 4¾c.@5c. ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—Transactions have been restricted, sales having been reported of only 530 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5¼c.@5¾c.; with 180 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at 4c.@6½c. ₩ ℔.

Total Exports of Sugars from Havana and Matanzas during each of the last four years, ending Dec. 31.

Where to.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
United States. ...	311,766	359,098	364,176	518,168
Gt. Brit. & Cowes.	329 034	471,032	516,876	448,635
France...........	100 694	75,554	149 187	111,621
Spain............	222,884	216,262	213,053	183,696
Belgium..........	37,792	27,392	17,234	7,085
Holland..........	8,690	13,264	7,123	3 197
Hamburg & Brem.	26,164	35 036	25,659	26,760
Baltic...........	47,557	12 920	12,468	27,674
Leghorn & Genoa.	4,157	8,928	8,468	2,919
Trieste & Venice .	22,413	47,288	—	—
Other ports.......	17 852	15,086	26,231	29,074
Total boxes.....	1,131,003	1,271,861	1,339,475	1,358,828

Stock of sugar at Havana, Jan. 17, 1861, about 40,000 boxes, of which 20,000 boxes new crop against 17,000 in 1859, 45 000 in 1858, 42,000 in 1857, 21,000 in 1856, and 25,000 in 1855, same periods. Exported from Havana, Jan. 1 to Jan. 17, 1861, 4,299 boxes to Great Britain, 875 Buenos Ayres, 751 United States, 618 Spain, and 50 to Hamburg and Bremen; total 6,593 boxes.

TEAS—Low and medium grades are attracting more attention at steady prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., at 17¾c.@18c., chiefly at 18c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet, to-day, at unchanged rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, ⅜d.@13-32d. ₩ ℔.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₩ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain 12½c.@13½c. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a British bark to Cork and a market, Corn, at 13d. in bulk; a Prussian bark, same voyage, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 13½d. in bulk; a Bremen brig, 13,000 Wheat to Plymouth, England, 12d., in shipper's bags; a British brig, 14,000 Corn, to Dublin, 12d. in bulk; a bark, 4,500 bbls. Flour to Glasgow, 3s. 9d.; a British brig, 2,500 bbls. Flour, same voyage, 3s. 6d.; a bark, 340 tons, to Rio Janeiro and back, $1 75 ₩ bbl.; a schooner, 230 tons, from Jacksonville to River Plate, Lumber, $24; one, 100 tons, to West Indies and back, $1 ₩ bbl; one, 160 tons, same voyage, $1,125; a brig, 190 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,500; a schooner, 133 tons, same voyage, $1,050; one, 150 tons, same, $1 200; one, 121 tons, same, $1,100; one, 248 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, 35c. and Molasses, $2 50; a brig, 240 tons, to Matanzas, $1,200; a bark, to Liverpool, 20,000 bushels Oats, bark *Northwood*, to Cadiz, a brig, 200 tons, to a West India Island, a British schooner, 117 tons, to the Windward and back from Porto Rico, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Jan. 23, 1861, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER

Is generally dull. An occasional sale is made here and there for English shipment. But the home trade is quiet, with a little sprinkling of Eastern and Philadelphia trade to prevent a general stagnation.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₩ ℔............	22	@ 25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₩ ℔.............	18	@ 20
Fair State Dairy, firkins..................	15	@ 17
Fine State Dairy, half-firkin tubs........	18	@ 20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs........	15	@ 17
Welsh tubs, fine State.....................	16	@ 18
Welsh tubs, fair State.....................	14	@ 15
Western Reserve, fine......................	14	@ 15
Western Reserve, fair......................	10	@ 12
Ohio, common to good.......................	10	@ 12
Illinois and Indiana.......................	11	@ 13
Canada.....................................	12	@ 15
Store-Packed, ₩ ℔..........................	10	@ 13

CHEESE

Is unchanged in price. Considerable amounts are being shipped, but the home demand is very light. English dairy is very dull.

Fine State, ₩ ℔............................	10	@ 11
Fair State, ₩ ℔............................	7	@ 9
Ohio, fine, ₩ ℔............................	9	@ 9½
Ohio, fair, ₩ ℔............................	6	@ 8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₩ ℔.............	10	@ 12
Pineapple, ₩ ℔.............................	14	@ —
English Dairy, Ohio, ₩ ℔...................	9	@ 11

EGGS.

The egg trade continues steady, without change in prices.

Lime Eggs, ₩ dozen.........................	17	@ 17½
State, Jersey and Long Island, ₩ dozen.	20	@ 21
Ohio, ₩ dozen...............................	20	@ —

BEANS.

Medium are scarce and firm. Marrowfats dull and slow of sale.

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples are in better inquiry at 3¾c. to 4c. for State and Ohio. Unpeeled peaches are inactive. Plums dull at 12c. Raspberries and Cherries very dull at 15c.@16c.

Dried Apples, State, ₩ ℔..................	3½	@ 4
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₩ ℔...	2	@ 3
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ₩ ℔.	8	@ 12
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₩ ℔.	8	@ 13
Peaches, unpeeled..........................	3	@ 4
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₩ ℔..	8	@ 9
Dried Raspberries, ₩ ℔....................	—	@ 16
Dried Plums, ₩ ℔...........................	12	@ 13
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₩ ℔...............	—	@ 16

GREEN FRUITS.

Apples continue very dull at $135 to $140 ₩ 100 bbls. for mixed lots of Western.

Apples, Fall Pippins, prime, ₩ bbl....	1 75	@ 2 00
Apples, Twenty-ounce, ₩ bbl..........	1 75	@ 2 00
Apples, Gillflowers, ₩ bbl............	1 75	@ 2 00
Apples, Newtown Pippins, ₩ bbl.....	2 00	@ 2 50
Apples, Greenings, ₩ bbl..............	1 25	@ 1 50
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₩ bbl..........	1 00	@ 2 00
Apples, Russetts, ₩ bbl................	1 00	@ 1 50
Apples, Talmon Sweets, ₩ bbl........	1 00	@ —
Apples, Baldwins, ₩ bbl................	1 00	@ —
Apples, Common, ₩ bbl..................	75	@ 1 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₩ bbl.........	9 00	@11 50
Cranberries, Eastern.....................	9 00	@10 00
Cranberries, Western.....................	6 00	@ 9 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is more plenty and prices rule lower.

Fowls, dressed, ₩ ℔........................	8	@ 10
Chickens, ₩ ℔...............................	10	@ 12
Turkeys, dressed, ₩ ℔.....................	10	@ 12
Geese, dressed, ₩ ℔.......................	7	@ 10
Ducks, ₩ ℔..................................	10	@ 12
Partridges, ₩ pair..........................	37½	@ 50
Grouse, ₩ pair..............................	50	@ —
Quail ₩ dozen...............................	87½	@1 00
Wild Pigeons, ₩ dozen.....................	1 25	@ —
Venison, saddle............................	8	@ 9
Venison, carcase..........................	6	@ 8

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ₩ bbl..........	1 88	@ 2 88
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ₩ bbl...	2 75	@ 3 25
Potatoes, Dykemans, ₩ bbl............	1 50	@ 2 00
Potatoes, Junes, ₩ bbl.................	1 50	@ 1 75
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₩ bbl............	1 50	@ 1 75
Potatoes, Mercers, ₩ bbl..............	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes, Peachblows..................	1 75	@ 2 00
Onions, red, ₩ bbl.....................	1 12	@ 1 38
Onions, white, ₩ bbl..................	1 87	@ 2 25
Onions, yellow, ₩ bbl.................	1 25	@ 2 00
Marrow Squash, ₩ bbl.................	1 00	@ 1 50
Beets, ₩ bbl.............................	—	@ 1 00
Cabbages, ₩ 100........................	3 00	@ 5 00
Turnips, ₩ bbl..........................	63	@ 75
Celery, ₩ dozen.........................	—	@ 75
Parsnips, ₩ bbl.........................	1 00	@ 1 25
Carrots, ₩ bbl..........................	88	@ 1 00

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

The market is dull, owing to largely increased receipts; prices lower.

Buckwheat Flour, ₩ 100 ℔s............	2 00	@ 2 12½

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1861.

Our tables below show an increase of beeves, with quite a falling off in receipts of sheep and hogs, so that the amount of slaughtered *meat* will be quite below last week's supply. In beeves there is an increase of 724 head, besides which the cattle run heavier and better than last week. Trade was dull, and with a decline of ½c. ₩ ℔. from former quotations the stock was not all disposed of, which cannot be said of any previous week since Dec. 4, when the footings were 5,172 head. Coming largely from the States of New-York, Ohio and Kentucky, many of the cattle were fat and heavy, giving buyers a good chance for selection—a thing measurably denied them for the past few weeks. The prevailing prices for first-class cattle were 9c.@9½c. ₩ ℔, for the estimated weight of their four quarters. Many very fair bullocks were sold at 8c.@8½c. The Island of Bermuda has long been partially supplied with beeves from this market. Latterly a contract has been entered into to furnish 20 head of 7 cwt. cattle each week for Nassau, the animals to be delivered there alive at 17¾c. ₩ ℔. ascertained dressed weight. Unless the expense and risk of shipping is great, this will leave a fair margin for profit.... The trade in milch cows is light at this season of the year, and it is difficult to find really good cows on sale; the country demand exceeding that of the City. The trade is scarcely as good as it has been for a few weeks past, and the market was then considered dull.... Veal calves are in moderate demand, and prices continue very even; 7c. ₩ ℔., live weight, for prime heavy calves, and 5½c.@6½c. for common to fair stock. A very large proportion of the so-called veals of the past week were "bobs," and had to be sold by the head, at $1 50@$2 each—probably to be *eaten*.... Sheep are scarce, but nearly enough have been sent forward to supply the limited demand. Receipts for the past week, only 5,548, the smallest number for any previous week since May of last year. Prices have advanced about 25c. ₩ head, as will be seen below.... Swine, too, are scarce, and worth ½c. ₩ ℔. more than one week ago. There is an active demand for both live and dead hogs, to supply bacon for the English markets.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 22.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week..........	4,701	81	361	5,548	8,815
Previous week......	3,977	103	359	9,711	11,332
Same week last year	3,140	98	412	8,007	1,482

Weekly average of beeves for 1860.............. 4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859.............. 3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.............. 3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857.............. 3,148

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 19,506. Total number received the previous week, 25,482, being a decrease of 5,976 sheep and hogs. There was an increase of beeves.

Of the 4,701 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,710 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 777 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 175 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 18 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 21 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards, on Robinson-street.

The 3,710 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 825; Hudson River Railroad, 1,822; Harlem Railroad, 417; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 263; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 345; New-Haven Railroad, 19; and 19 on foot.

Of the 3,710 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 578 head came from New-York, 1,068 from Illinois, 295 from Kentucky, 948 from Ohio, 137 from Indiana, 80 from Michigan, 88 from Connecticut, 238 from Iowa, 46 from Virginia, 17 from New-Jersey, 48 from Pennsylyania, and 174 from Missouri.

THE CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The "ups" and "downs" of the New-York Cattle Market are supposed to be equal, but the "downs" had it this week. There were too many cattle on sale to suit the pockets of those who had bought droves predicated upon the prevailing rates of last week, and as prices were from $3 to $8, and in some cases even $10 per head lower than one week ago, owners found themselves this much poorer than they had estimated. This, however, does not include all of those who bought at Albany on Monday, at ½c.@¼c. decline from last week, nor those who bought cattle after they arrived at the yards, some of whom made light commission.

For the two days of sale we have over 3,700 cattle, many of which were large and of good flesh. It was evident at the very opening that last week's prices could not be maintained, and, save a very few sales on Tuesday morning, the asking prices of that day were near ½c. ₩ ℔. lower than one week ago. Wednesday brought no better prospect, but rather worse, and after a slow, dragging market, with a still further decline, the sun went down upon some 200 cattle unsold in the pens. The closing rates of the poor stock were nearly, if not quite, 1c. ₩ ℔. lower than similar cattle would have brought last Wednesday.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last week.
Premium..................	10c. @ —	10½c.@12c.
First quality.............	9¼c.@ 9¾c.	9½c.@10c.
Medium to good...........	8c. @ 8¾c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poor quality..............	7c. @ 7½c.	7¼c.@ 7¾c.
Poorest quality..........	5c. @ 6½c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices...	7c. @ 8½c.	7½c.@ 9c.
Average of all sales.....	— @ 7¾c.	— @ 8¼c.

Probably not over 10 head brought 10c. ₩ ℔. The prime grades were readily obtainable at 9c.@9½c., and sales of very fair steers were made at 8c. before the close of the market. The decline noted above would appear even greater, except that the improved quality of the cattle keeps up the average. Taken as a whole, the market was one of the worst of the Winter, even the fall be not included.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

M. PHILIPS was selling for DOWNING & Co. 46 fair 6 cwt. Ohio steers, at $38@$55 ₩ head, or say 7½c. ₩ ℔.

T. C. EASTMAN had 50 Kentucky cattle on his own account, good, fair, 7¼ cwt. steers, and running out at 8c.@9c. Also, for STEELY & WHETSTONE, 76 common 6¼ cwt. Illinois cattle at 7c.

MURRAY & GLOVER, for Mr. MATTHEWS, 76 pretty fair Missouri steers of 7¼ cwt. strong, at 8½c., average.

GEO. D. SEXTON sold 19 of his own heavy Connecticut cattle at 7c.@9c. on say 7 cwt.@10 cwt. Included in these was one heavy bullock of about 10 cwt., net, bought in the country at $100, and sold here for $95. The original owner first held him at $125. The profits were on the wrong side, which was the case with whole lots sold this week.

L. BEEBS was selling 31 fair or good Connecticut oxen of 8½ cwt. at 8½c.@9¼c.

GEORGE AYRAULT, for C. STONE, 49 Illinois steers, of fair quality, at 7c.@8c. on, say 6¼ cwt. Home weight 1,237 ℔s.

H. HURD, for J. SIMMONS, 76 Illinois cattle, 42 of which were very good, and were bringing 8c.@9¼c. on 7¾ cwt. The 42 were common 6½ cwt. steers, and brought 8c.

MEADE & HOLCOMBE, for TAYLOR & MILLER, 32 mixed Ohio cattle, of 6 cwt. to 9 cwt., at 7½c.@9c. Also, for BURCHARD, 36 good, fair 7 cwt. Illinois steers, at 8c.@8½c., and one car load of country cattle at 8c.@9c.

D. BARNES sold for Mr. GWYNNE, 64 Ohio steers, of strong 7 cwt., with a good top, 11 of which brought over 9c. and the balance 8½c.@9c.

T. BLOOMER had 30 Westchester County oxen, of good size and condition, which he sold for 7½c.@9c., few at 9½c.

E. SHERMAN sold 13 common to prime Massachusetts cattle, uneven weights, at 7c.@9c.

T. WHEELER, for Mr. LONGMIRE, 90 head of fairish Illinois cattle, rated 7¼ cwt., which run out at 8½c.@9c.

R. D. CORNELL sold 15 good Dutchess County oxen, of 8@10 cwt., at 8c.@9½c. One pair to W. LALOR, at 10c. short weight—a prime pair.

C. W. CONGER had 68 fairish Illinois cattle, for J. T. ALEXANDER, rated 7¼ cwt., and were bringing 7½c.@9c. Also, for Mr. HOSTLETON, 28 good Ohio cattle, of 7¾ cwt., at 8½c.@9½c.

H. MYERS had 73 very good fat Ohio steers for J. VAN ALSTYNE. Rated 8½@9 cwt. and running out at 8c.@9½c.

J. H. WILLIAMS had 18 Chester County, Penn., cattle, of 9 cwt., very good, which brought 8½c.@9½c.; and 31 very good Virginia steers for WILLIAM WELTON. Rated 8 cwt., and brought 9c. Also, 64 common Virginia steers for GLENDY & Co. Rated 7 cwt., and run out at 7½c.@8c. And 15 for SELDONRIDGE, common Ohio cattle, which brought 7½c.

HARRIS & CODDINGTON sold 32 very nice Ohio cattle for Mr. HOSTLETON. Rated 7 cwt., and run out at 8c.@9½c. Also 17 Ohio cattle of pretty good quality at 8c.@9c., for J. H. WILLIAMS. And, on their own account 32 common Indiana steers, of 6 cwt., at 7c.@8c.

B. BARTRAM, for sundry owners, a mixed but fairish lot of 30 cattle, which brought 8c.@9½c.

WHITE & SON, for ALLEN & TURNER, 75 hard, coarse and lean Missouri cattle, called 7½ cwt., which averaged near 8c. Also 6 good 9 cwt. Dutchess County cattle, which brought 9c.

D. G. CULVER had 48 good Kentucky cattle, bought of ROWE. Rated 8¼ cwt., and ran out at 9c. Also, 24 fair to very good Dutchess County cattle, of 8½ cwt. to 12 cwt., which brought 8½c.@10c. One pair were especially fine, and were taken by WM. LALOR, of Centre Market, at $250, estimated to dress 24 cwt. They were a prize pair, having taken the premium at the Columbia County Fair last Fall. They were fed by H. SILVERNEIL.

S. ULRRY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, partly at the new yards at ALLERTON'S Station, 95 pretty decent 7¼ cwt. cattle, at 8c.@9c.

MILCH COWS.

But few fresh cows have been sent in the past week, but even these have not found a ready market, and the wonder is that the receipts continue as large as they do, when cows are really worth more to the milkmen supplying country milk for this City, than they are to buyers who visit the cow markets, or who are visited by the cow-dealers. Most of the animals sent here for sale are ordinary cows, and have to be disposed of at low rates. The decline in beeves reacts upon the cow trade, as many cows are purchased with reference to the amount of beef they will eventually make. Common cows are worth $25@$30 ₩ head; fair ones $35@$45, and extra milkers, or large handsome cows, $50@$65 each.

VEAL CALVES.

The calf trade is always small at this season of the year, but some 300 to 400 head are brought in each week, mostly from the districts furnishing this City with milk. The calves are disposed of, many of them at a "tender age," that their mothers may furnish a full quota of milk, now that this commodity is in good demand at Winter prices. Prime calves, of four to eight weeks old, are worth 7c., and a few are picked out at 7¼c. Most of the veals, however, only command 5½c.@6½c. For the large class not yet of an age to be ranked as veals, but known as "bobs" or "kittens," $1 50@$2 ₩ head is the current price. We suppose they are *eaten*—at least, somebody *buys* them.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts for the past week (5,548) show a smaller number than at any previous week since the middle of May last year. A portion of last week's stock was left over, however, which helped matters somewhat, so that an advance of only 25c. ₩ head can be quoted, and the trade is not brisk. We found the Sixth-street pens well filled this morning, mainly with to-day's receipts. They were selling slowly at 5c.@5½c. ₩ ℔., live weight, for medium to fair stock, and 5¾c.@6c. for prime fat wethers. We noticed one lot fine Kentucky sheep, which cost 5¾c. in Albany. Sellers were aiming to get 10¼c.@11½c. ₩ ℔., estimated dressed weight for their stock.

BROWNING gives the following receipts for the past week at his Sixth-street market, near the Bowery: From New-York—1,034 brought in; 145 by L. Miller; 30, W. Thompson; 189, J. Laird; 157, E. H. Parmelee; 170, W. B. Feagles; 168, S. Jones. From New-Jersey—207 brought in; 34 by E. Hunt; 101, G. R. Holcombe; 72, L. Bellis. From Ohio—219 by W. Blackwell. From Canada—150 by G. Mabey; 154, Hilburn & Case. Total, 1,764; which were about all that were needed, although comparatively a small number. The pens were well filled this morning, and trade dull, but prices were rather higher than one week ago.

R. H. HUME sold the following lots, viz:

177 sheep..........	$810 40	88 sheep.........	$353 56
154 sheep..........	1,032 37	137 sheep.........	919 25
157 sheep..........	942 50	185 sheep.........	809 37
134 sheep..........	726 37	160 sheep.........	793 87
39 sheep..........	149 62		
Totals............	1,231		$6,540 31

Average, $5 24 ₩ head.

MCCARTY & MILLER report 108 common Ohio sheep for $3 75 ₩ head; 177 N. Y. sheep, $5 12 each; 163 N. Y. sheep $4 60 each. Total 446, for $2,049, or $4 60 ₩ head.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW received at their market, also, in Sixth-street: From New-York—145 sheep for E. O. Taylor; 62, W. P. Sickles; 58, C. Clum; 47, J. Plattner; 53, J. Fish; 161, E. Sherman; 175, H. S. Barton; 174, N. Spencer; 168, T. B. Phettiplace. From New-Jersey—25 by T. Colman.

The following sales were made, viz.:

145 sheep..........	$750 18	66 sheep..........	$242 75
62 sheep..........	167 88	175 sheep..........	750 00
54 sheep..........	225 75	145 sheep..........	870 25
47 sheep..........	170 37	64 sheep..........	458 00
50 sheep..........	250 00	64 sheep..........	410 50
95 sheep..........	384 00		
Totals............	967		$4,679 68

Average, $4 84 ₩ head.

At ALLERTON'S there was a small show of stock, the receipts for the week amounting to but 243 head. Sellers considered the prices scarcely above those of the previous week.

CHAMBERLIN gives 2,473 as the receipts of his market in Robinson-street, with prices varying from $3 to $6 50 ₩ head.

SWINE.

An advance of near ½c. ₩ ℔. is owing to light receipts for the past week, the arrivals numbering but 8,815 head. Dressed hogs have come in pretty freely, by railroad from the West, the steady cold weather allowing them to be transported, in a frozen state, from a long distance. Sales of one lot of Canada hogs, 240 ℔s. net, are reported at 7¾c., and we hear of a few prime hogs at 7¾c. A drove of 600 State hogs, of 266 ℔s., brought 7½c. There is an active demand for both live and dead hogs for packing, and especially for bacon, sundry parties holding large contracts to supply British markets with bacon.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Heavy Corn Hogs—Prime...	6¼c.@6⅜c.	7½c.@7⅝c.
Corn Hogs—Medium.........	6c. @6¼c.	7⅜c.@7½c.
Corn Hogs—Light and fat....	6c. @6¼c.	7½c.@7¾c.
Still Hogs...................	5½c.@5¾c.	6¼c.@6¾c.

Hogs selling quick; arrivals light, and prices favoring the seller.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861.

There remained unsold at the Twenty fourth-street stables, 308 horses. No sales of first class coach teams have been reported. One pair of roadsters changed hands at $550. The inquiry for fine single horses is limited; only 5 have been sold for road or family purposes at $225 to $300, each. A few draught horses, first-class, were sold at $150, each. Railroad and Omnibus Companies bought more freely at last week's prices: $80 to $110 each. No demand exists for saddle horses, nor is any anticipated until Spring opens. Several poor farm horses have been disposed of, at $75 to $100, each. The total sales for the week amount to only 59 horses,—mostly to Railroad and omnibus companies. Dealers prefer holding good stock until Spring than sell at prevailing prices. The number on hand this evening is 289, with more inquiry for work horses than for the last few weeks. No transactions at Tattersalls or at CLEMENS' stables in Forty-second-street, near Fifth-avenue. Several teams and roadsters are on hand. We noticed at HALL'S Forty-second-street stables about 60 Shetland ponies, recently imported, which will be offered as soon as they recover from the effects of the voyage.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 186 Broadway, sole Agents.

DRY GOODS

HOUSEKEEPERS,
And others in want of
CHINA, GLASS,
PLATED WARE, &c., &c.,
Are invited to read the prices below.
COMPARING THEM
With the usual rates for such goods, will convince everybody that there is a bona fide discount of from 30 to 50 per cent.:

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces............$3 75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen....... 1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen... 1 30
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen.......... 90
White French China Soup Tureens, each.............. 2 00
White French China Covered Dishes, each........... 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces........28 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces........ 5 80
Gold and colored French China Tea Sets 44 pieces. 8 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces..46 75
Gold and Colored French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces..........56 00
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen....................... 2 75
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen............. 80
Silver-plated Table-spoons, thread pattern, the [illegible]
Silver-plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the [illegible]
Silver-plated Tea-spoons, thread pattern, the do [illegible]
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each................... [illegible]
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces...................18 [illegible]
Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut-glass bottles........ 4 50
Ivory-handle Dinner Knives, the dozen.............. [illegible]
Ivory-handle Tea Knives, the dozen................. 4 [illegible]

Orders from the country must inclose the cash, with the addition of a sufficient sum to pay for package.

The public are assured that every article offered will be on sale.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

AT C. J. CUSHMAN'S,
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF GOOD GOODS
C. J. CUSHMAN Sells DRY GOODS,
C. J. CUSHMAN Sells LACE GOODS,
C. J. CUSHMAN Sells EMBROIDERIES of every style
C. J. CUSHMAN Sells RIBBONS in great variety,
C. J. CUSHMAN Sells HOSIERY and GLOVES,
C. J. CUSHMAN Sells WOOLEN GOODS of all kinds,
C. J. CUSHMAN Sells HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS,
C. J. CUSHMAN Sells YANKEE NOTIONS in every variety,
C. J. CUSHMAN Sells GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
500 LADIES' PATENT SKIRTS, $1 25.
20,000 yards RIBBONS in remnants, cheap,
1,000 CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS, 10c to 31c.,
1,000 LINEN SETS, very cheap
All our TRIMMINGS at cost.
LINEN GOODS must be closed.
BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS cheap.
CURTAIN MUSLINS, 18c., worth 31c.
1,000 pairs RIBBED WOOL HOSE, 2s., worth 4s.

Ladies, please give us an early call during this great sale, as we shall sell you some very good bargains! Our stock has all been marked in plain figures! Great reduction in prices having been made. We know you will be pleased with our goods, as to style and prices.
Store No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th st.,
C. J. CUSHMAN.

LADIES!
PLEASE Examine
C. J. CUSHMAN'S
ADVERTISEMENT in
ANOTHER Column.
MY Store is located
No. 463 6th av.,
Corner of 28th-st.
I AM
SELLING out.
I AM
CLEARING out all
MY Stock of
DRY and Fancy
GOODS. It is my intention
NEVER to Carry Old Stock
FROM one year to another.
I wish to have a perfectly
CLEAN
STOCK to commence the
SPRING Business with—hence
I MUST Mark Down
ALL my Fall and Winter
GOODS, and
GET
RID
OF
THEM. Please
EXAMINE our Goods.
No. 463 6th-av.,
CORNER of 28th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $16.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway,
Room No. 25, up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISCARRIED—ON THE 12TH INST., LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.'S NOTE, dated Nov. 16, at eight months, for three hundred and thirty-eight 56-100 dollars; note was sent to Lewis & Co., of Philadelphia. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 24 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rob Roy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Belphegor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Lady of St. Tropez.

IRVING HALL—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—O'Flanigan and the Fairies—Mose in California—Ben, the Boatswain.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Tippo Saib.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and His Brethren—What is It?—South African Aborigines.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs, Dances, &c.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—Cinderella and her Sister.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our reports from Charleston are interesting. The South Carolina Legislature will adjourn probably on Friday or Saturday, when the Sovereign Convention will assemble again. The Senate yesterday passed a tax bill, which increases the rate of taxation throughout the State twenty per cent. A boat manned by three men, approaching the battery on the beach at Sullivan's Island, coming with muffled oars from the direction of Fort Sumter, was hailed by the sentries, and no response being given, was fired upon. The boat returned with one man, it is said, badly wounded. Some think the object of the men in the boat was to desert; others that they hoped to be able to pass the sentries unobserved and spike the guns of the battery.

A personal interview took place yesterday between the Secretary of War and Capt. Armstrong, late Commandant at the Pensacola Navy-yard, the result of which is the suspension of judgment in reference to his surrender of the yard to the Secessionists, until a written report can be made. He detailed the circumstances attending the transaction, and alleged that as he had only twenty-three reliable men under his command, it was useless for him to undertake to contend against five hundred and fifty assailants. Washington is still blessed with the presence of Col. Hayne, the South Carolina Commissioner, and is likely to be so for the present.

The deliberations of Congress, yesterday, were again almost exclusively confined to the question of disunion. In the Senate, after the presentation of a number of memorials, principally in favor of the Crittenden Compromise, Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, made a motion, which was agreed to, that his resolution censuring the President for appointing Mr. Holt as Secretary of War without consultation with the Senate, be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, was excused from further service on the Committee on Claims. After considerable discussion, the Tariff bill was taken up, and referred to a Special Committee of Five, to be reported back to the Senate on Wednesday of next week. A motion to take up Mr. Crittenden's resolutions was then defeated, 27 to 24, and the Pacific Railroad bill was considered until the adjournment. In the House, the Post-route bill of last session, which then passed the House and was returned from the Senate with amendments, was taken up, and nearly all the amendments agreed to. A new one, offered by Mr. Sickles, authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish a daily or semi-daily delivery of letters throughout a circuit of nine miles from the New-York City Hall, was agreed to. Consideration of the bill was postponed, the report of the Committee of Thirty-three being in order. Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, made a personal explanation relative to certain remarks made by his colleague, Mr. Martin, at the close of his speech on Tuesday. Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, then proceeded to make a speech, in which he handled Disunionism and its friends in a manner not calculated to give them special pleasure. A communication from all the Georgia Representatives, excepting Mr. Hill, was laid before the House by the Speaker, announcing their withdrawal in consequence of the secession of their State. Mr. Hill notified the House in writing that he had resigned his seat. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, then proceeded to make his expected speech, in which he counseled firmness on the part of the Republicans. Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, followed with a proposition that all the members of the present House should resign, in order that a new House could be assembled before the 4th of March, so that the exact sense of the people could be ascertained. No action was taken on the proposition, though several members showed a disposition to agree to it.

Another seizure of arms bound Southward was made by the Police in this City yesterday. Capt. Hutchins, of the Second Precinct, took possession of twenty-five cases of muskets found on board the schooner *Caspian*, of Rockland, Me., Capt. Raymond Porter, lying at Pier No. 23, East River. There were indications that their destination was Savannah, Ga.

The United States Grand Jury were yesterday occupied in the examination of Superintendent Kennedy and others of the Police concerning the seizure of muskets, on Tuesday, on board of the steamer *Monticello*. No one has yet appeared to claim the muskets, which remain at the new arsenal in Thirty-fifth-street. The Secretary of War has been written to on the subject.

The Senate Committee on Federal Relations of the Massachusetts Legislature reported yesterday that a law to prevent search for runaway slaves in that State would be in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the Militia laws of the Commonwealth were in conformity with the Federal law. The same Committee has resolved to report in favor of permitting the withdrawal of the several petitions for a law against slave-hunting.

Mr. Manierre, yesterday, in the New-York State Senate, introduced bills to reorganize the Marine and Superior Courts of this City. That in relation to the former enlarges its jurisdiction and gives it eight Judges. Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to provide for the completion of the Susquehanna Railroad by tax. The bill relative to the Finance Department of this City was amended so as to deprive the Mayor and Aldermen of the power of removing the Chamberlain, and ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, a report against increasing the fees of witnesses, jurors and Constables in Justices' Courts was adopted. Bills to incorporate the New-York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and to prohibit the charge of the rent of meters by Gas Companies were introduced. A resolution approving the repeal of the Rhode Island Personal Liberty bill was tabled—Ayes, 85; Nays, 34. A resolution offered by Mr. Fish requesting the Judiciary Committee speedily to report a bill to repeal all acts in conflict with the Fugitive Slave law was laid over. The bills "to prevent the aiding, abetting and comforting of the enemies of the Republic," and to provide for the complete enrollment and discipline of the militia, were made the Special Order for to-day.

The *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton on the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are one day later than those brought by the *Marathon*. The *City of Washington* also arrived last night at this port, and the *North Briton* at Portland—the latter with advices two days' later than those by the *Arago*. Following the example of the Bank of England, the Bank of France has raised its rate of discount from 5½ to 7 per cent. The movement caused a decline in the English funds, but there was a partial recovery afterwards. In a political point of view the news is not important. The Sardinians, it is said, have suspended hostilities before Gaeta, with the object of negotiating for a surrender of the place. A report, and an improbable one, is current, that Sardinia has offered guarantees for securing Venice against Garibaldi, on the condition that the Great Powers place no obstacles to her action before Gaeta. The London *Times*, in another article on the secession of South Carolina, says that the United States can never, for many years, be to the world what they have been. In a speech delivered at Southampton on the 8th inst., Lord Palmerston referred to the troubled condition of affairs in the United States, and expressed the hope that the world might be spared "the afflicting spectacle of a hostile conflict between brothers and brothers."

The Central Park Extension case was yesterday decided at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Barnard, who held that the Commissioners were authorized in arresting the proceedings. Their action was sustained. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer there were no trials, counsel not being prepared. In the General Sessions, several slight pleas were taken, and one trial for rape was had. The prisoner, a Louisiana law student, was acquitted.

The Stock Market was less excited yesterday than on Tuesday, but without material recovery in prices. At the close in the afternoon the feeling was quite tame; New-York Central, 79¼. No change in Money affairs. Bills on London firmer, at 106¼@106½ on further arrivals of English Gold.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were cheaper, yet not active. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. Provisions and Groceries were less freely purchased. Hay, Hops, Clover Seed, Rice and Tallow were in demand. Candles, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Skins, Whalebone, Laths, Lime and Lumber were quiet. Dry Codfish, Smoked Herring, Spices and Teas attracted rather more attention. The freight engagements were restricted by the firmness of shipowners. There were 493 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Market closed yesterday even worse than the day previous, leaving some 200 head unsold. There was a further decline, the closing rates being near 1c. per lb. lower than last week. The 3,710 bullocks at Forty-fourth-street, together with 1,000 sold elsewhere, proved more than were wanted, even at this decline. Prime cattle sold for 9c.@9½c., and fair grades at 8c. per lb., net weight. Sheep were rather scarce, and an advance of 25c. per head is noticed. Hogs, too, are scarce, and ½c. per lb. higher, with an active demand.

Progress of Secession—What has Already Been Gained—South and North.

It is already clear that, with the progress of events, the Federal Government and the Northern States are gaining rapidly in confidence and strength, while the secession movement is daily growing weaker and weaker in everything that gives permanence and dignity to great political revolutions. The Government of the United States is not, as the seceders fondly hoped and expected, to be dissolved by the refractory conduct of one, two or three, or even fifteen of its members; nor has one of its attributes or functions thus far been weakened or effaced. It retains all the *prestige* of legitimacy, upon which loyalty is based, and which is its warrant for prompt and efficient action. It is the Government, or the direct representation of that, under which all our great deeds have been achieved, and which have consecrated the fields of Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown. Under its fostering care the most marvelous progress the world has yet seen, in population, wealth, social comfort, mechanical invention, political science, and in the charities and humanities of life, has been made. Beyond all question, some of the Northern States present examples of the most perfect commonwealths ever yet wrought out, testifying to the value of free institutions, and the capacity of man for self-government.

Our Government, therefore, is quick with the consciousness of the past, which is full of precedents for the future. Its onward path is clear, because it has only to repeat its own experience, with such gradual changes and modifications as these suggest. Its relations are well defined. Foreign nations promptly accord to it its pretensions and claims. The seceding States, while they remained in the Union, added nothing to its power—rather to its burdens. It is the arbiter of affairs on this continent, and would be in position to act with even greater vigor and force by the absence of those members who, while they remain, are an element of discord and weakness. With traitorous members in the Cabinet, by whom secession was fostered and concealed, it well nigh made wreck. The conspirators detected and expelled, the ship of State is now gallantly dashing on before the breeze with every sail set; without a flaw in timber, mast or rigging, only wanting a few additions to her equipment, to make up for the spoliations of those whose duty it was to protect, but who availed themselves of their position to plunder and disarm.

How is it with the seceding States? To succeed they must, by some signal advantage, vindicate the course they have taken. To secede, conspire against, and attempt to overthrow the Government, can only be justified on the ground of oppression too grievous longer to be tolerated. The Southern States secede to escape the oppressions of the North. If they thereby increase their burdens tenfold, what kind of success is achieved? The General Government never resorted to forced loans. The first act of South Carolina was to enforce an excessive one. Secession was to be an era in commercial freedom. All the world was to pay homage to the South. But secession, as soon as enacted, closes the ports of every seceding State. Neither England nor France will send a cargo of merchandise to Charleston, nor will they to Savannah or New-Orleans, when the States in which these are situated have followed the example of South Carolina. Commerce does not spring from, or abide in such soils. People who do not respect law are outside the pale of commercial nations. Capital only seeks stable, loyal, and well-ordered communities. The South wonder at all this. They are learning for the first time the lesson that they can destroy themselves, without the North lifting a finger to aid the work. We need not send a ship nor a soldier South to render her ports deserted; all that is necessary is to proclaim to the world the illegality of her course. The question has just been asked by Foreign Ministers whether the Government still claims jurisdiction over the port of Charleston. The affirmative answer is enough. Their ships have gone to other ports to unload. The South forgot that the laws which the world enacts enforce themselves,—that for a State to defy them is annihilation.

The first step of secession is destruction of material interests, and an entire loss of moral position. The battle is lost without the firing of a gun. All that is to come is a disastrous retreat, not a triumphal march, as was expected. Every additional step only tends to expose and weaken the seceders. Reconstruction among themselves is impossible. They are utterly without the means of organizing or maintaining a Government. Their leading motive has already the execration of mankind. Every succeeding step adds to the embarrassment of their position, as each one only tends to prove the utter impossibility of realizing a single premise on which they set out. Leave secession to itself, it will work out its own curse in a manner that will forever prevent its repetition, and bring back the offending members as the only alternative to self-destruction.

What is the contrast presented by the Northern States? While at the South everything is rapidly going from bad to worse, at the North everything is recovering its normal tone and condition. The earnings of our railroads are greater than at any previous corresponding period, indicating a most active internal trade. At the South this is almost entirely paralyzed. The utmost activity pervades all our great routes of trade. The foreign exports of the Northern States are unexampled in amount. Money is abundant. Capitalists eagerly proffer millions to the support of Government. At the present day, power is measured by the amount of money a State can command. The seceding States cannot borrow either at home or abroad, and not one of them has a dollar accumulated in its treasury. In the whole of them, money is so stringent that property has fallen excessively in value—that in slaves from 30 to 50 per cent. In the meantime, neither Government nor the North have lifted a finger. What a commentary this upon the advantages of secession!

In the Northern States, on the other hand, money is accumulating beyond all precedent. The Share market, the great thermometer of the public feeling, is most buoyant. Prices are rapidly approaching the high figures reached before the Presidential Election. All these things indicate a confidence of security and strength, and that the worst has passed. The exhibition North will tell with great effect at the South, where it was believed that secession would completely break us down, part the States, divide our people into hostile parties, and excite mobs of needy workingmen to rise and sack our cities. The progress of time discloses more and more clearly the strength and stability of the North and the weakness of the South.

It is a most valuable lesson—one which secession alone could have taught us, and is unquestionably worth all it has cost. It has shown that Government is order, personal safety, the protection of property, and the conservation and maintenance of material interests; that secession is anarchy, destructive alike of persons and property, and if persisted in, annihilation to both. An insane impulse, excessive conceit, or great political crimes can often be expiated in no other way. Where these are to be atoned for, the sooner the remedies follow the more perfect will be the recovery, the less the loss and sacrifice sustained.

Troubles of Our City and State Democracy.

The long and manifold troubles of our State Democracy in reference to the rival Democratic organizations of this City, again threaten to be revived in aggravated form by the call for a Democratic State Convention, to consider the position of the country and the duty of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York in this crisis of our national history. There are not a few amongst the "Unterrified" who charge all the blame of the present political distractions upon the very gentlemen of the State Central Committee who have been most active in issuing the call for this Convention,—their averment being that, had it not been for the bitter personal hostility of Messrs. Peter Cagger, Sandford E. Church, and others of a like stripe, the claims of Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour would have been cheerfully acknowledged by the Democratic representatives of the South; and the nomination of such a man as Seymour—his friends contend—would have been equivalent to an election.

But the radical contest between the rival General Committees of Tammany Hall and Mozart, will be found, we rather imagine, the first and greatest difficulty to be encountered and overcome by the Democratic State managers in organizing the Convention which has been summoned to meet at Albany on the 31st inst. —probably in Tweddle Hall, which some irreverent people pronounce "Twaddle." The Tammany men, strong in the recognition of their regularity by the Charleston Convention of last April—strong in their success last November, and stronger than all in the weakness of the Regency through the demoralizing coalition made by that body with the Native American Party last August, are determined to have a final decision as to whether it is to be peace or war between the "Old Wigwam" and the Central Railroad managers through all future time. They will insist that the regular Democrats of the county of New-York, like those of all other counties in the State, shall be permitted to select their own representatives, and that no others shall be foisted on them by the action of the Albany Cabal. They must either be admitted in a body as the regular and only representatives of New-York City and county, or they will retire as a unit and appeal to their constituencies and the Democratic masses of the State against the disastrous domination of those who may deny them justice.

It is understood that the order to send four delegates from each Assembly District was especially designed to meet this case,—the State managers having it, possibly, in contemplation to admit two of the regular Tammany Hall delegates, and two Mozart representatives from each district. But if this be their plan, it will be found, so far as we can judge from the statements made to us by prominent Democrats, to prove a very decided and bad failure in execution. Nothing can be more vital to a political organization than the question of regularity; and it is on this question, pure and simple, divested of all considerations of shuffling expediency or compromise, that the Democracy of the Empire City now demand a verdict. It is said, on the Tammany Hall side, that a County Convention will be at once elected to choose delegates to the State Convention, and that these delegates will be officially instructed at the time of receiving their credentials, not to submit to any compromise postponing the definitive settlement of the regularity issue. If not admitted in a body, and with the full rights and immunities guaranteed to the Democracy of other counties, the regular delegates are to retire *en masse* and throw themselves on their constituencies for support against provincial oppression. Thus matters stand to-day in the camp of "the harmonious Democracy,"—the Mozart men, as a general thing, appearing quite satisfied with the half recognition procured for them at the last State Convention, and not claiming anything more than a repetition of the same treatment in the Convention meeting on the last day of this month.

Patriotism and Party.—The Syracuse *Journal* has the following paragraph:

> "We understand that Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, during his recent visit to this city, in conversation with friends, expressed his approbation of the general tenor of Mr. Seward's speech in the strongest terms; and further, he intimated, without reserve, that, should Mr. Lincoln's Administration be governed by such sentiments as those enunciated by Mr. Seward, *he was prepared to give it the aid of his voice and influence to secure for it a fair trial, and to sustain it with the people.*"

Mr. Dickinson's example will be followed by thousands and tens of thousands of his own party, who, like him, will never seek a party triumph in the downfall and ruin of their country. The Disunion movement has identified the success of the incoming Administration with the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union. Whatever prejudices men may have against the Republican Party, they will hold them all subordinate to their love of the country,—their reverence for the Constitution, and their determination to uphold the Government.

Mr. Seward's speech, moreover, proclaiming the spirit and temper which will govern and guide the coming Administration, leaves no candid man any room or excuse for cavil. It renders it certain that party considerations of all kinds will be kept rigidly subordinate to the great purpose of preserving the Union and promoting the peace and prosperity of all its parts. We have no fears for the success of that Administration. So long as it is carried forward in the spirit of Mr. Seward's speech, it will receive the cordial support of the great body of the American people.

No Charge for Gas-Meters.

Our readers have probably observed that a bill was a few days ago introduced into the Legislature to prevent Gas Companies from making any charge for gas-meters, and we understand the New-York, Harlem, and Manhattan Companies, in anticipation of this measure, have announced their intention to discontinue these obnoxious exactions on the 1st of February next. After that date, therefore, we presume all meter-rents in this City will be abolished, and the Companies will furnish these instruments free to consumers. This is the plan adopted by the Gas Companies in several populous cities in England, and the change, though tardy, is just. In the present state of public feeling here, the concession could not be withheld. It is imperatively demanded, and will be hailed with satisfaction by every consumer.

But it is not enough that we should have our gas-meters free; they must also be reliable. Although these complicated machines can be made to register with the minutest accuracy, it is impossible to conceal the fact that very few persons can be found who regard them with much confidence. Almost everybody complains and is dissatisfied. Rightly or wrongly, the great majority of the consumers of gas believe that they are overcharged, and are convinced that the meter statement is often no criterion whatever of the quantity of gas they use. Now, it is highly improbable that all these parties should be equally mistaken, and it is certain that they sincerely believe themselves wronged. And as they have an evident right to redress in this matter, and claim to be protected from injustice and exaction, it is proper that a more easy and practically efficient test should be prescribed by law, and incorporated in the new bill, so that at any time the meters may be tested, and their accuracy established on an undoubted basis.

Still, in justice to the gas companies, it must be admitted that, owing to causes well known to practical men, a large proportion of gas passes unconsumed through the burners of ordinary construction. Of this there can be no doubt. But this element of excess in our gas-bills is not beyond control. The public have an easy remedy in their own hands. By the use of gas-regulators and other fit means the difficulty may be met, and the poisonous waste of gas prevented. Let a satisfactory meter-inspection be appointed, and the consumers will do the rest.

The price of gas will not, we trust, be overlooked in the new legislation on this subject. Without a reduction, the public will not be satisfied. In Boston and Philadelphia the rate is considerably lower than in New-York; although from the superior advantages enjoyed in this City, the first cost to our gas companies must be much less than anywhere else in the United States. In past years our gas companies have found their interests promoted by every reduction in price. They have usually met the public demand for cheap gas in the right spirit. The time has come for a further concession. We trust these rich corporations will not oppose the inevitable reduction.

How the Secessionists are Met on Their own Soil.—At the very instant of our demonstration comes the proof that secession is to be confronted—in time defeated, *on its own soil*. The onset from Virginia was made by Mr. Clemens, in a speech in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday. In handling the Secessionists, Phillips himself could not have equaled the fierceness of his invective:

> "I speak," said Mr. Clemens, "as a *Southern* man, identified with all the interests of the South; as a *Western Virginian*: as the custodian of those who were not old enough to know the perils to which they were exposed by those who were now riding on the crest of the popular wave, but who were, nevertheless, *destined to sink into the very trough of the sea to a depth so unfathomable that not a bubble would ever rise to mark the spot where they went so ignominiously down.* Well might those who had inaugurated the revolution which was now stalking over the land cry out with uplifted hands for peace, and deprecate the effusion of blood. *It was the inventor of the guillotine who was its first victim*, and the day was not far off when they would find among their own people those who would have to rely upon the magnanimity of that population whom they had most cruelly outraged and deceived. He had not the heart to enter into a detail of the arguments, or to express the indignant emotions, which rose to his lips for utterance. But before God, and in his inmost conscience, he believed *that Slavery would be crucified should this unhappy controversy end in a dismemberment of the Union.* If not crucified, it would carry the death-rattle in its throat. It remained to be seen whether treason could be carried out with the same facility with which it had been plotted. *There was a holy courage among the minority of every State that might for the time be overwhelmed. Lazarus was not dead, but slept; and ere long the stone would be rolled away from the mouth of the tomb, and they would witness all the glories of a resurrection.*"

In speaking of the Toombses and Davises of the Senate, he says:

> "To be a diamond of the first water, a man must stand in the Senate House of his country, and in the face of a forbearing people, glory in being a traitor and a rebel. He must solemnly proclaim the death of the nation to which he had sworn allegiance, and with the grave stolidity of an undertaker, invite its citizens to their own funeral. *He can take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, but he can enter with honor into a conspiracy to overthrow it. He can, under the sanctity of the same oath, advise the seizure of forts and arsenals, dockyards and ships and money belonging to the Union, whose officer he is, and find a most loyal and convenient retreat in State authority and State allegiance.*"

In depicting what secession is to be, he goes on to say:

> "If secession were allowed to be carried out, he would show them a Southern Confederacy *from which every man would turn back affrighted and pale, because it would be on the bloody hand that his rights of property would have to depend.* Slavery cannot expand rapidly, either within the Union or without the Union, so long as slaves remained at their present high prices. The only mode by which Slavery could ever expand was to reduce the price, and have a new source of supply. That was, in fact, the real design of the coast States. Mr Clemens, in proof of this, referred to all the Southern Conventions of late years, and cited the admissions of Messrs. Miles, Bonham, McRae and Crawford, in the House, to show that the object was the reopening of the Slave-trade. Suppose, said he, that they do not get, out of the Union, this equality which they now claim? That is a little problem in the Rule of Three which will be ciphered out if these events are much longer pending. The Border Slave States might as well be prepared first as last for the realization of the truth. But where was Slavery to expand? *If the South left the Union she would never get as much of the present territory as he could grasp in his hand. A war of thirty years would never get it back, nor could there ever be extorted from the North a treaty giving the same guarantees to Slavery that it now had.*"

He then describes the irreconcilable material difference existing at the South:

> "Slavery was the great ruling interest of the extreme States, while the other States had other great interests which could not be lightly abandoned. It would be for the interest of the coast States to have free trade in manufactured goods; but how would that operate on the mechanical and manufacturing industry of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware? *There would be, therefore, in the proposed Union, an antagonism quite as great as there ever has been in this. But if manufactories were to be protected and encouraged in the Border Slave States, their white population would increase so fast that they would be but nominally Slave States, and would finally become Free States.*"

Here is secession as painted by a *Virginian*, a Southerner, in language that will find a response from a large body of the Southern people, who, though they now bend before the blast, will soon have a *glorious resurrection*. Such language from a Southerner has not been heard for twenty-five years, and in Congress never. It will be echoed by millions of voices. Secession carries the controversy concerning Slavery directly into the Slave States. But for it Mr. Clemens would have been dumb—with it he, and thousands with him, become, without intending it, perhaps, the apostles of Freedom. The first consequence of secession is to carry the Anti-Slavery discussion five hundred miles south—from Western New-York and Massachusetts, where it was comparatively harmless—to the Slave States, where it deals directly with the institution. It transfers the controversy directly to the States where it belongs.

South Carolina Preparing to Foot the Bill.—Revolutions are always more or less expensive,—and the first thing to be done whenever one is to be started is to prepare to meet the cost. A bill has accordingly been introduced into the South Carolina Legislature to raise money for the expenses of the current year.

From the Report accompanying the bill we learn that there was a deficiency in the supplies for the last fiscal year of $118,456,—and that the ordinary wants for the present year are estimated at $615,000,—making the aggregate to be raised for the ordinary expenses of the Government, $733,456. But for military purposes there will be required $914,000 more, so that the aggregate amount to be raised this year by the State is $1,647,496—or nearly three times as much as was raised last year. The report states that the Committee rely upon a deduction of about $250,000 from the original estimates for military supplies:—as "important acquisitions of arms and munitions of war have recently come into possession of the State,"—or in other words, as they have *seized* property belonging to the Federal Government to that amount, which they do not expect to pay for.

The bill reported provides a very elaborate schedule of special direct taxation, not only on the lands and other property of the State, but on incomes of every kind. The following table gives some of the leading items of this bill:

Land, per $100	$2 00
Slaves, per head	1 60
Free negroes, each	3 25
City lots and buildings, per $100	27
Professional incomes, per $100	1 00
Commissions of merchants, &c., per $100	1 00
Bank stocks, per $100	38
Bank capital of other States, per $100	75
Gas-light Companies, per $100	45
Insurance premiums	1½ per cent.
Merchandise sold, per $100	28 cents
Goods of non-residents, per $100	$1 00
Circus exhibitions, per day	100 00
Theatres and shows, per day	20 00
Interest on stocks, notes, &c., per $100	1 50
Private carriages, each	2 50
Gold watches used, each	1 00
Silver watches, each	50
Shipping capital, per $100	35
Railway stock, per $100	35
Manufacturing capital, per $100	20
Salaries, (except clergymen,) over $500, per $100	75

This list shows the manner in which the expense of commencing a revolution falls upon the private property and business of the State.

Pursuit of Pleasure under Difficulties.—As an index of the popular idea of pleasure in Charleston just now, the following paragraph, which we clip from the *Mercury* of that city, will be found suggestive:

> "A Pleasant Party.—Yesterday afternoon a party of gentlemen took seats in the Woodwards' fine spring wagon, which had been fitted up impromptu for the occasion, and proceeded to the Schutzenplatz, where some hours were spent in testing the relative merits of the Warner revolving rifle, the Maynard self-priming rifle, the incomparable Lindsay pistols, and other arms of late model."

The only wonderful thing about the performance is, that no ladies swelled the number of the "pleasant party" which went out to the "Schutzenplatz," to test the relative merits of revolving-rifles, self-primers, and incomparable pistols. If the Charlestonians pursue pleasure in this peculiar vein with the same ardor that characterizes them in the development of more serious pastimes, we predict for them a perfect harvest of fun. Friends will proffer each other a pinch of gunpowder instead of snuff, and cartridges will be passed around instead of cigars. Acquaintances will shoot their salutations at each other across the street, and ball-practice in the parlor will take the place of battle-door, whist, and the other stereotyped evening amusements. Quadrilles will be superseded by movements of rank and file, and pistols will be presented instead of partners. Such a party as that which the *Mercury* makes the subject of a paragraph, may be "pleasant" enough from a tropical point of view, but we trust it will be long before such pic-nics come into vogue among gentle Northerners.

The Japanese Bills—Serious Reductions.—The Japanese bills having reached the Comptroller, whose duty it became to audit them, have received the close attention of that officer since their presentation, and the result has been a reduction which will seriously decrease the profits of some of the parties who expected to be concerned. The bill of Messrs. Lelands, as presented at first, amounted to over ninety thousand dollars—which included a great many items besides those properly belonging to the hotel. The Common Council, shamed into an appearance of honesty by the voice of the Press and public opinion, reduced this to $69,064, and this having undergone the scrutiny of the Comptroller, the items being furnished in detail, has been still further reduced to the sum of $57,500, which Messrs. Lelands have accepted in full, thus saving on one item the sum of $11,569. The bills for carriage hire, three in number, the amounts of which have been previously published, have been subjected to the same scrutiny, and settlements have been effected at a reduction of ten per cent., thus effecting a total saving of over twelve thousand dollars. The other bills will probably be paid without reduction, as no special fault has been found with them; but this large deduction from the original bill ($105,000) must seriously affect the anticipated profits of —somebody.

A Parallel.—Antwerp had 200,000 inhabitants, and was the most commercial and prosperous city in the world—2,500 merchant vessels arriving there in a year, bringing merchandise of the value of 133 millions. When the Northern provinces revolted they took possession of the mouth of the Scheldt, built forts on the sides and sunk obstructions in the channel, to prevent free navigation, in consequence of which Antwerp was ruined, and grass grew before the warehouses of those who had been the greatest merchants in the world, and her population was reduced to 60,000. The obstructions were removed, and, after centuries, her commerce began to revive. Napoleon spent fifty millions of francs in improving her harbor, and she has now, perhaps, ninety thousand people.

Charleston has revolted, and with sunken vessels has obstructed *her* channel. When the shifting sands of her delta shall have covered those sunken vessels, and she shall have lost two-thirds of her population and all her commerce, who will provide the millions necessary to restore her trade? Will she be able to raise it by selling her stolen forts and arsenal to the Southern Confederacy, subject to her *secessory* right to steal them again?

Highly Important to Housekeepers.—It is said that every cloud has its silver lining; that thorns must abound where roses are in greatest profusion; and that to every bitter in the world there is a compensating sweet. In this spirit, let all tea and coffee dispensers, who have been complaining for years of the high price of sugar, take heart of comfort whenever it shall be announced that the purchased State of Louisiana has seceded and repudiated the General Government. We shall then have a repeal of the heavy sugar duties now levied for the sole protection of the Pelican State, and every penny stick of candy in the North will grow to twice its present length and increase its thickness in due proportion. We shall no longer hear allusions in popular menageries to the "Pelican of the wilderness,"—though, in all human probability, should the constituents of Senators Slidell and Benjamin attempt the obstruction of the Mississippi River, there may be a wilderness in the Pelican State such as would "starve a wild turkey to fly over."

Mysterious but Significant.—The Washington *Intelligencer* publishes the following curious paragraph:

> "Treasury Department, Jan. 21, 1861.
>
> The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt, by mail, of seventy dollars, 'belonging to the Government,' from some person unknown. The amount has been placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on the books at this office."

Is it not possible that this brief announcement may furnish a clue to the missing Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Howell Cobb? What is more probable than the supposition that, overwhelmed by the ingratitude of his constituents in refusing to send him to the State Convention, and thus brought to reflect upon his conduct, he has attained a realizing sense of his abandoned condition, and determined to atone for past perfidy by setting about the work of reformation at once? Certainly we should not despise the day of small things if this installment of $70 is to be regarded as an earnest of such an intention.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Miss Isabella Hinkley may congratulate herself on having achieved one of the most successful *débuts* ever won in this City. For one may safely say that in the large audience assembled last evening there was not one who failed to recognize in her initial effort all the prominent indications of a great future. Miss Hinkley, of whom we have already distantly spoken in these columns, reëchoing the applause that greeted her in Brussels, is a native of Albany; she has studied in Europe; appeared there successfully, and now returns to the land of her birth to reap the rewards of industry and triumph. Her voice is a soprano of the best class, unusually full, large and dramatic, for the kind called *legere*, and especially brilliant and exquisite in the upper register. Her manner of producing tone is defective, leading frequently to a peculiar style of mouthing, which is known as churchey, and which in a small room is effective, but in a large theatre intolerable. It is, however, a minor defect in comparison with her positive merits. And foremost amongst the latter we would direct attention to the really remarkable clearness with which all her passages are conceived and executed. A scale is of course a scale, whoever may sing it. Your mechanic will run through it like a column of figures, but your true artist presents it as a chain of pearls, each link giving to its fellow a borrowed light. It is not our purpose to overrate Miss Hinkley in this comparison, but simply to hint that she possesses the true art temperament;—the sensitiveness which instinctively rejects every thing mechanical, and soars effectively or otherwise on its own pinions. This, be it remembered, is the rarest of all gifts, and covers a greater multitude of musical sins than can be laid to the charge of the present *débutante*. In the agreeable but slightly hackneyed *rôle* of *Lucia*, Miss Hinkley has a fair scope for the exercise of her powers, and especially for the display of certain niceties of execution in which she is perfect. But whilst cheerfully awarding her a very emphatic success, and hailing her as the best gifted of the many American *débutantes* we have had of late, we are sure that we shall yet see her to greater advantage. Her *physique* and her voice alike point to a higher range of feeling than that elicited by the love-lorn heroine of Donizetti's work. The applause last evening was vehement. Miss Hinkley may consider that her name has been honorably inscribed on the *rôle* of popular favorites.

Signor Stefani—an admirable tenor, who "turns up" every now and then in a phenomenal sort of way—was the *Edgardo*, and sang the music with rare power and effect. Much of the evening's success was due to this gentleman. The entire performance was excellent.

"Il Giuramento" will be repeated on Friday, for the last time.

Irving Hall.—The first subscription concert of the "Arion Society" will take place to-night. Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, and Liszt's Preludes, are the principal instrumental pieces; in the vocal way we are to have several fine *morceaux*, executed by the members of the Arion Society. We repeat, what we have before stated, that this, and two succeeding concerts announced by the Society, are by far the best and cheapest entertainments that have ever been given here. They deserve the support of every lover of good music.

Rather Keen.—On the Registry of the St. Nicholas Hotel, a person from the repudiating State of yore, places himself as follows: "H. T. Sackett, Republic of Miss."—seeing which, some truthful wag has placed the few but significant words, "*two for a cent.*" Comment is unnecessary.

The Prince of Wales.—A very admirable likeness of the Prince of Wales, in oil from a photograph, has been prepared by Mr. Gurney, and may be seen at his photographic rooms for a few days previous to its removal. It is intended as a present for the Queen.

Sudden Death of a Printer.—Mr. Samuel T. Damon, a well-known journeyman printer of this city, died suddenly at his residence, in Vine-street, Monday afternoon. He was 38 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. He was a steady and much respected member of the profession, to which he has closely applied himself, on a daily paper, for about sixteen years.—*Boston Atlas.*

Mr. Damon was formerly employed on the Times and will be favorably remembered by all who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arago and City of Washington at this Port, and the North Briton at Portland.

Renewal of Negotiations for the Surrender of Gaeta.

Advance in the French Rate of Discount.

Lord Palmerston on American Disunion.

The United States mail steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton on the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Arago* brings $382,000 in specie. Her advices are one day later than those received by the *Marathon*.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. Jeffery, which sailed from Liverpool at 9:30 on the morning of the 9th, and from Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived here late last night. Her advices are superseded.

Following is the specie list of the *City of Washington:*

B. Bell, Jackson & Co.	£30,000	Cashier of Bank of America	£1 240
Vos Hoffman & Co.	20,000	R. Burlage & Co.	2,200
Bank of Commerce	15,000	Walsh, Carver & Chase	750
B. Berend	15,000	Hewitt & Co.	519
Schuchard & Gebhardt	10,000	Raphael, Jas White & Co	1,000
Geo. Opdyke & Co.	6 000		
Boonen Graves	2 000		
G. J. Dale	2,000		
D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton	1,700	Total	£107,409

The steamship *North Briton* arrived at Portland yesterday, with advices three days later than those by the *Arago*.

Among the *Arago's* passengers are Capt. D. N. Ingraham, U. S. N.; Mr. James Lesley, Jr., Bearer of Dispatches; Gen. Robert Halsey, and Mr. J. F. Butterworth and family.

The Prince of Wales has been entered on the Boards of Trinity College, Cambridge.

It is asserted that the Sardinian Government, deferring to the wishes of the Emperor Napoleon, has suspended hostilities before Gaeta until the 19th January, with the object of negotiating for the surrender of the place.

It is said that the French fleet will leave immediately, one vessel only remaining off Gaeta till the 19th inst. to guarantee the execution of the armistice. If the endeavors for avoiding a further effusion of blood should fail, the operations of Gen. Cialdini are to be vigorously supported by the Italian fleet.

There is a report that Sardinia has offered guarantees for securing Venice against Garibaldi on the condition that the Great Powers place no obstacles to her action before Gaeta.

A letter from Rome states that when Gen. de Goyon on New Year's day solicited the Pope's blessing for the French army, his Holiness volunteered to comprise the French navy, which was "defending the holiest of causes." Seeing the Pope thus traveling out of the programme, Gen. de Goyon asked him whether he had not a blessing for the Emperor, who had done so much for religion in China and Syria. The Pope, apparently taken quite aback by this appeal, said hurriedly, "Oh, yes, for what he has done, is doing, and may do—I hope so."

Lord Palmerston on Italy and the United States.

At a *fête* given in Southampton on the 8th inst., in honor of Lord Palmerston's visit, his Lordship made a speech, in the course of which he said:

You have been pleased to advert to the events which are now passing in Italy, and you have said truly that the moral influence of England has not been without its effect on those events—[cheers]—and my noble friend, Lord J. Russell, who has been the faithful exponent of the generous feeling of the country—[renewed cheering]—and the able organ of the Government of which he is so distinguished a member—my noble friend has taken good care that it should be known in every part of England what are the wishes and intentions of the British Government, and what are the sympathies and feelings of the British people. [Loud and long continued cheering.] That which has taken place in Italy is one of the most remarkable and I think will be in its consequences one of the most important events recorded in modern history. [Hear, hear.] We see a people who for a long course of centuries have been split up and divided into different small communities, many of which have for a long course of years been the victims of miserable, blind, and unenlightened Governments—[hear, hear]—we see them rising with one common sentiment, determined henceforth to unite; and I trust that whatever the temporary difficulties they may experience it will in no long interval of time be converted into an accomplished fact. [Cheers.] When we know the great natural resources of that peninsula—when we see the extent of its seaboard—the number of its excellent harbors—the natural productions of the soil—and, above all, when we remember the intelligence of the people, who, notwithstanding the crushing despotism under which many of them have so long labored, but who have, notwithstanding, produced a great number of men distinguished in every branch of intellectual improvement—I say, when we look to these things, when we advert to what the Italians have been in former periods of her history, when Rome was the mistress of the world, and became the cradle of reviving intelligence, I say we are justified in hoping and believing that Italy is yet destined to play a great part in the affairs of the world. [Cheers.] Not a conquering and aggressive nation—because its circumstances preclude its falling into these vicious ways—but as a centre of enlightenment, and as a place where mind may be cultivated to the utmost possibility of human intellect. [Hear, hear.] The Italians are obtaining that which I believe to be the best possible form of political government—I mean a constitutional monarchy. Now, the third event, although not already accomplished, I fear is too far advanced, which is taking place in another quarter of the globe—I mean in America. We have too much reason to fear that that Union which has now existed not much less than a century—which has conduced to the happiness and prosperity of our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic, *is likely to be broken and disrupted.* It is not our business to express in regard to that event any other feeling than this: that we would wish from the bottom of our hearts that those disputes, whatever they may be, may be settled by an amicable understanding, and that whether that Union is destined to remain unimpaired or whether the States are determined to separate into different communities, our fervent prayer is, that the result may be brought about by amicable means—be it for maintaining the Union, or be it for dissolving the Union—[cheers]—and that the world may be spared the afflicting spectacle of a hostile conflict between brothers and brothers. [Continued cheers.]

The Disunion Movement.

From the London Times, Jan. 9.

Never for many years can the United States be to the world what they have been. Mr. Buchanan's Message has been a greater blow to the American people than all the rants of the Georgian Governor or the "ordinances" of the Charleston Convention. The President has dissipated the idea that the States which elected him constitute one people. We had thought that the Federation was of the nature of a nationality; we find it is nothing more than a partnership. If any State may, on grounds satisfactory to a local Convention, dissolve the union between itself and its fellows; if discontent with the election of a President or the passing of an obnoxious law by another State, or, it may be, a restrictive tariff, gives a State the "right of revolution," and permits it to withdraw itself from the community, *then the position of the American people with respect to foreign Powers is completely altered.* It is strange that a race whose patriotic captiousness when in the society of Europeans is so remarkable should be so ready to divide and to give up the ties of fellow-citizenship for a cause which strangers are unable to appreciate. Still stranger is it that a Chief Magistrate, who would have plunged the world in war rather than a suspicious craft should be boarded by English officers after it had displayed the Stars and Stripes, or would have done battle against despots for any naturalized refugee from Continental Europe, should, without scruple and against the advice of his own Secretary of State, declare the Federal Union dissolved whenever a refractory State chooses to secede.

It may well be imagined that the American people have been taken by surprise both by the suddenness and violence of the outcry for secession, and by the ready concessions of the President. From the day the Message appeared it was evident that South Carolina no longer formed part of the Union. The State had by every organ which it possessed, by its Senators, its Representatives, by the voice of the Press, of the great slaveowners, and of the multitude, declared its resolution to secede. Only courage like that of Gen. Jackson could have quelled the "Gamecock State," as we perceive some of its admirers call it. But there was a middle path between civil war and such an instant recognition as Mr. Buchanan thought advisable. As one charged with the duty of upholding the Federal power, he might have easily used the authority vested in him to delay the movement, and give the Union and South Carolina itself time for reflection. Mr. Cass would, probably, deprecate holding a State by force, but he still declined to remain in the Cabinet of the statesman who would not reinforce Fort Moultrie, and assert, during the short remainder of his term of office, the supremacy of the Constitution. But as things went the action of South Carolina was predetermined. On the 19th of December that State seceded from the Union by an unanimous vote, and by this time has probably gained possession of all the Federal property within its borders, and established a Post-office and a Custom-house of its own. The instruments which the Carolinians drew up on this occasion are singular and almost amusing. The philosophy and phraseology of the Declaration of Independence of 1776 are imitated. Whole paragraphs are copied from that famous document. The thoughts and style of Jefferson were evidently influenced by the great writers of his age, and we may trace Montesquieu and Rousseau in every line of his composition. It is rather interesting to see his language, which denounced King George's violation of the social compact, used by a conclave of frantic negro-drivers to stigmatize the conduct of those who will not allow a Southern gentleman to bring his "body servant" into their territory. South Carolina, however, has shown wisdom in thus taking high ground. People are generally taken at the value which they set on themselves, and Carolina does right to play the part of outraged patience and indignant virtue. She has declared, in the language of the Fathers of the Republic, that the Federal Union no longer answers the ends of its foundation by insuring the happiness and prosperity of South Carolina, and that the conduct of several States having been a violation of the compact made by all, South Carolina resumes her rights as a sovereign community, and will make war or peace, conclude treaties, or establish commerce independently of the Government at Washington.

This bold course has its natural effect on the excitable slaveowners. The secession of South Carolina has been received everywhere with enthusiasm. It may, perhaps, be said that the other States have feigned an approbation which they do not feel, in order to bring the North to terms by the menace of a Southern Republic. But, whether from feeling or policy, the secession cry was just at its loudest at the close of the year. It was looked upon as certain that six or seven States would separate from the Union in the first days of 1861. Georgia leads the van. The ordinance of secession was looked upon as already passed. The North Carolina Legislature had read a second time the bill for arming the State. Alabama had voted, by a large majority, in favor of secession. In Virginia, the oldest, the most conservative, and the most cautious of the Slave States, we are told that the secession feeling was gaining ground. State Conventions are to meet in Florida on the 3d of January, in Alabama on the 7th, in Mississippi on the 7th, in Texas on the 8th, in Georgia on the 9th, and in Louisiana on the 23d; and our correspondent believes that "there will be a majority in each of them in favor of immediate and separate secession." Hence in a few days more the United States of America, as the world has hitherto known them, will cease to exist.

But now comes the most singular part of this history. Till within a few weeks hardly anybody in this country believed in the dissolution of the Union. People thought that instincts of patriotism and private interest would prevail, and that the Yankees and the Southerners would quarrel harmoniously for many years to come. The event seems to be against these anticipations, and Englishmen are content to look on in silence and wonder. Not so the Americans. While every mail is bringing news of fiery speeches and the planting of palmetto trees, the almost universal tone of private letters is that there is nothing in it all. South Carolina cannot secede, or if she does she must come back again. The other States only want to make terms and to come back into the Union after having extorted new concessions as the price of reconciliation. The wish may be father to the thought, but that such is the thought is to be learnt from the most cursory glance at the American newspapers. The course of proceeding is to be as follows: South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, perhaps Louisiana, are to separate, from a federation of their own, and then treat on equal terms with those who remain faithful to Mr. Lincoln. The Northern Slaves States, with Virginia and North Carolina at their head, are to act as mediators, and enforce concessions by the threat of joining the Southern league, which would then number fifteen Slave States with a vast territory, and the prospect of conquering all the riches of Mexico. The President, it is whispered, is in favor of compromise; Gov. Seward is in favor of compromise; in short, now that the loss of Southern wealth threatens them, great numbers of the staunchest Anti-Slavery men are in favor of compromise. What the terms of the compromise shall be of course remains in doubt. The hope of the Democratic Party in the North is that the slaveholders will not be too exacting, or insist on the repeal of the Personal Liberty acts, by which some of the Abolitionist States have nullified the Fugitive Slave act. Many of the Republicans are anxious to revive the Missouri Compromise, by which Slavery will be prohibited in any part of the United States Territory north of 36° 30'. But as the abolition of this Compromise and the assertion of the slaveowners' right to carry negroes into any part of the Territory is a recent and very great victory, it is hardly likely that the South will concede this. No one in this country can pretend to judge of the event; but this we may conclude from the tone of American discussion, that the North will not be too rigid, and that the slaveowners will receive what all but the most rabid of them will consider satisfaction. Gov. Seward, who first spoke of the "irrepressible conflict" which was impending, now prophesies peace and harmony at no distant day, while many of his most intimate friends have given their adhesion to the scheme of compromise brought forward by Mr. Crittenden. But whatever may be the final result, we may expect to hear shortly that other States have followed the example set by South Carolina.

Prussia.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW KING.

A proclamation of King William I., dated Berlin, Jan. 1, has been published. It is headed, "To my People." The proclamation commences by recalling the severe sufferings of the late King, and the profound grief at his death, and how, with free and royal munificence, he granted institutions the development of which was to realize the hopes of the country. The proclamation continues as follows:

"To the King, who knew how to lay the foundation of such great things, and whose never-to-be-forgotten words—'I and my house will serve the Lord'—have filled my soul, a prominent place is due in the glorious ranks of those monarchs to whom Prussia owes that greatness which made her the true representative of the German mind. I will faithfully guard that solemn bequest of my ancestors, which they have founded and augmented with increasing care, with their best energies and at the risk of their lives. With pride I see myself surrounded by such a brave and faithful people, and by so glorious an army. My hand shall protect the welfare and the right of all in every class of the population. It shall be extended to protect and support the precious life of the nation. It is the destiny of Prussia not to devote her life to the enjoyment of acquired good. The conditions of her power are founded in the exertion of her spiritual and moral forces, in the seriousness and the truthfulness of her religious feelings, in the combination of obedience with freedom, and in the strengthening of her military force. In this manner alone can she take her rank among the States of Europe. I remain faithful to the tradition of my house in proposing to myself the mission of elevating and of strengthening the patriotic spirit of my people. I will consolidate and build up the rights of the State on their historical basis, and I will maintain the institutions which King Frederick William IV. has brought into life. Faithful to the oath I took on assuming the Regency, I shall protect the Constitution and the laws of the Kingdom. May I, by the merciful aid of God, succeed in leading Prussia to new honors. My duties towards Prussia coincide with my duties towards Germany. As a German Prince, I am bound to strengthen Prussia in that position which, according to her glorious history and the development of her military organization, she must, for the good of all Germany, occupy among the German States. Confidence in the peace of Europe is shaken, but I shall endeavor to preserve the blessings of peace. Dangers may nevertheless arise for Prussia and Germany. May the courage which trusts in God, and which has animated Prussia in her great periods, then manifest itself in me and in my people, and may the latter then stand firm by my side, and follow me with faithfulness, obedience and perseverance. May the blessings of God rest on the mission which His highest will has entrusted to me.

Important Financial News.

RISE IN THE FRENCH RATE OF DISCOUNT.

From the City Article of the London News.

The Bank of France have this day adopted a measure which is without parallel in the history of the institution. They have raised the rate of discount 1½ per cent. in one day. Their charge, which was advanced from 4½@5½ ℔ cent. on the 2d inst., is now raised to 7, or the same as that of the Bank of England. This decision implies that the Council are determined at present to follow a correct principle. The course pursued will be far more efficacious than the poor palliative involved in making foreign purchases of gold at an artificial price. It is only by a sound policy that the contingency of a suspension of specie payments can be avoided. Upon these grounds the news has been received here with satisfaction, notwithstanding the prospect of competition against our Bank for gold which it develops. The fact that both Banks are now carrying out a conservative action must tend to promote confidence. There is room to fear, however, that unfavorable effect will be produced on French trade.

The funds opened this morning at a fresh fall of ⅛ per cent., and subsequently sustained a further decline of like amount, upon the news of the movement by the Bank of France. In the afternoon, however, a good effect was produced by the spectacle of the calmness with which the important financial changes of the last few days have been received by the public, and a rally occurred. The final quotations were ⅛ to ¼ per cent. below those of yesterday. Nearly all other classes of securities were prejudiced to a greater or less extent, but in scarcely any instance was the reduction important, and the closing quotations generally showed a recovery from the lowest point of the day.

In the discount market 7 ℔ cent. was the rate generally asked for good bills, but the demand was only moderate. At the Bank of England the applications were to a fair extent.

In the Stock Exchange there was a good supply of money at 5@5½ ℔ cent. on Government Securities.

It is expected that the value of money in the other Continental markets will rise.

Further advices from the United States are awaited with anxiety, the immediate drain being to that quarter. The improvement in the Continental Exchanges diminishes the fear of any efflux of gold thither, unless the Bank of France be again pressed upon.

From the City Article of the Times, Jan. 9.

The English funds opened this morning at a decline of an eighth from the low prices of yesterday and subsequently experienced a further fall on the intelligence of the Bank of France having made a movement of 1½ ℔ cent. in their rate of discount and placed it at the same point as that of the Bank of England. Ultimately, however, it was seen that this is the true course for that establishment, and the only one likely to prevent the existing difficulty from assuming proportions that might lead to serious results, which could not fail to produce inconvenience on this side, and a feeling of greater confidence became apparent. Consols for money were first quoted at 91⅛ to ¼. From this they receded to 91⅛. There was then a rebound to 91⅛ to ¼, and the final price was 91⅛ to ¼. For the 7th of February the largest bargains were at 91¼ to ⅜.

The next monthly return of the Bank of France, to be published at the end of the week, is looked for with much interest. According to some reports, which require verification, the bullion has declined from £17,300,000 to about £14,000,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

From the London News, Jan. 9.

It is of some importance to notice that the marked difference lately observed between the prices of American Securities here and those current in New-York has now been effaced. Recently New-York and Erie Railway Shares were quoted here at 36, and at New-York at 24. Now, the price comes from New-York at 35⅛, (or equal to 34⅛ here,) whilst the London quotation is 32. The American market is now, therefore, the higher. Illinois Central Shares com last quoted from the other side 69, or equal to 33 discount in London; here to-day's price was 33 to 32 discount. There is, consequently, less prospect now of large supplies of Shares being sent over from America. These considerations are calculated to encourage holders.

	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
Maryland 5 ℔ cent. red	93 @ 95	
United States 5 ℔ cent. red. 1874	88 @ 90x.d.	
Virginia State, 5 ℔ cent	76 @ 80	
Do. 6 ℔ cent	70 @ 75	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	86	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. 1875	87½ @ 88½	1⅛ 4 3d.
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	33 @ 32d.	32¾ 2 3½
Do. do. all paid	68 @ 70	
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ cent. con. 1869	87 @ 89	
Do. (sink. f'd) 8 ℔ ct. 1st m. 1882	88 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares	45 @ 50	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ℔ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	87 @ 89	88
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. (s. f.) 1876	96 @ 98	
Do. do. 7 ℔ c con. bs. 1876	96 @ 98	
Do. $100 shares	75 @ 78	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7℔c. '67	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ℔ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7℔c., '83, assent.	77 @ 79	
Do. 4th mort		79
Do. Bonds, 7℔c., '62, '71, '75, do.	60 @ 62	1⅛ 30⅛ 2
Do. shares, assented	31 @ 33	31¾ 2½ 1
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1865	100 @ 102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1872	99 @ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ℔ cent., convert.	87 @ 89	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ℔ cent., ster.	90 @ 92	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ℔ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

Latest by the City of Washington.

[VIA QUEENSTOWN.]

London, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The *Morning Post* contains the following dispatch:

Paris, Jan. 9, 1861.

At Naples the agitation approaches very closely to disorder in the streets, and calls for the immediate action of a strong and expressive authority.

A dispatch announces that the people there were already aware of the early departure of the French Squadron from Gaeta.

From the Times City Article.

The Stock market remains free from excitement or distrust and the general tendency to-day has been favorable. The discount demand at the Bank of England to-day was not extremely heavy, although greater than the average when the dividends are in course of disbursement. In the open market, the belief that the existing condition will not be of long duration is shown by a readiness to negotiate four months' bills at 6½ per cent. The chief portion of the advances made by the Bank of England on bills and securities during the shutting of the transfer books was repaid this morning, without any symptoms of difficulty. There were no operations at the Bank to-day.

From the Daily News City Article.

The funds to-day experienced a recovery of ⅛ per cent. The upward movement would have been more decided but for the rumor of a fresh advance in the Bank rate of discount to-morrow (Thursday.) In the other department of the Stock Exchange more steadiness was observable. At the Bank the demand for money was rather brisk but not pressing. In the general market there was a moderate degree of activity. The rate for the best bills was equal to that of the Bank.

The *Times* says it is believed that the report of the Bank of France having parted with between three and four millions of bullion since the date of the last monthly return, will prove correct.

The *Daily News* says that, although the supply of silver by the Bank of France to the Bank of England will at no one time exceed two millions, the supply will be continuous. Our bank appears to be acting really as agent for the Bank of France for the sale of silver.

Several cargoes of grain are now on their way from California to this country, which have been shipped at prices, according to our present rates, which will give a large profit.

The *Times* in its City Article says that the movement of 7 ℔ cent. has occasioned at Manchester a much more decided suspension of all but indispensable business in yarns and goods than was observable after the rise from 5 to 6 ℔ cent. last week. It is added, however, that there is no alarm felt and no pressure to sell among spinners and manufacturers.

The news from America is causing great apprehensions at Havre and Lyons.

The demand for coal is at present extraordinarily active, and as all the canals are frozen up the traffic will be turned over to the railways.

CHINA NEWS.

Shanghai, Friday, Nov. 21.

The intelligence from the North is unimportant. The treaty has been posted on the walls of Peking.

The Allied Army reached Buntsin Knoisin on Nov. 17, where Hon. Mr. Bruce will remain until the Spring.

Troops are leaving daily and proceeding up the river.

The Russian Ambassador is at Pekin.

Mr. Atkins is preparing for the reception of Mr. Bruce.

All the important Chinese ports are open to trade.

The rebels are again threatening Shanghai and Ningpo, and the greatest alarm prevails.

Canton, Friday, Nov. 23.

Permission has been granted to the foreign nations to trade in the inland waters.

THE NEWS BY THE NORTH BRITON.

Portland, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 10th, *via* Londonderry on the 11th inst., arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening. Her dates are two days later than those per the *Arago*, at New-York.

The mails per the *North Briton* were dispatched from this city to Boston by the evening train, from whence they will be forwarded over the New-Haven Road to New-York by the early train to-morrow (Thursday) morning, which is due in that City between 5 and 6 o'clock the same evening.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Portland, reached Londonderry on the morning of the 9th inst.

The steamship *Ætna*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 9th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech at Southampton, had referred to the situation of affairs in America. He said that there was too much reason to fear that the Union, which had conduced to so much prosperity and happiness, was in danger of disruption. He expressed a fervent hope that whether the Union was maintained or dissolved it would be accomplished by amicable means, so that the world might be spared the afflicting spectacle of a hostile conflict between brothers.

Quite a panic prevailed in some parts of Liverpool on the 9th inst. Rumors were afloat that a mob had entered the bakers' shops and helped themselves, owing to the advance in the prices of bread and the suspension of labor in consequence of the severity of the weather, and that a regular riot had broken out. A large number of shops were forthwith closed, and a feeling of alarm prevailed in the city. The reports, however, all proved groundless, when confidence was quickly restored.

There had been no break in the severity of the weather, and navigation was getting more and more difficult.

Many parts of the Thames were choked up with floating ice, and the entrances to the docks had to be kept open by steam tugs.

FRANCE.

The retirement of M. Thouvenel from the Foreign Office had again been rumored.

The Paris Bourse on the 9th inst. was inanimate, but rather firmer. The Rentes closed at 67f. 10c.

The *Constitutionnel* says that in the event of the French fleet leaving Gaeta it is believed it will cruise for a time in the Adriatic.

ITALY.

Advices from Gaeta, prior to the present armistice, state that the Piedmontese were constructing new batteries only five hundred yards from the fortress.

It was said that the Cabinet at Turin had resolved to tolerate the intervention of no other Power than France, and to resist by force any attempt of the kind.

It is not true that the French fleet at Gaeta will be replaced by a Russian fleet.

The Wurtemburg *Moniteur* says that Sardinia will shortly give notice to the German Diet of the different annexations to and formation of the Italian Kingdom, and that thereupon the Diet will refuse to recognize any representative of that kingdom. The same journal boasts of the readiness of the Prussian and German Federal army to meet any enemy.

AUSTRIA.

An autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph, dated the 7th inst., proclaims a very comprehensive amnesty for Hungary Transylvania, Croatia and Sclavonia, on account of such penalties as have merely aimed at a change in the system of the Government as established before October last. The Ministers are ordered to put this ordinance into immediate execution.

A Pesth telegram says that the Government is resolved to adopt a Provisional Electoral law for Hungary on the basis of the fifth article of the law of 1848.

The Hungarian Diet will assemble on the 2d of April.

TURKEY.

The dismissal of Safete Pasha had been rescinded.

The news from Servia reports increasing disquiet there.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia had issued a proclamation, in which, after paying a warm tribute to the late King, he declares himself faithful to the traditions of his house, and desirous of protecting the Constitution, elevating and strengthening his people, and advancing their position among the German States. He says: "Confidence in peace is shaken, but I will endeavor to preserve it," and concludes by asking for the courage and confidence of his people.

LATEST *VIA* LONDONDERRY.

London, Friday, Jan. 11.

Mails from Calcutta, China, and Australia arrived at Marseilles on the 10th inst., and are due in London in time for the steamship *Niagara*, which sails for Boston *via* Halifax on the 12th inst.

All the Chinese ports are now open, and foreign steamers are permitted to trade on the inland waters.

A Chinese Ambassador is to reside in England.

Exchange at Hong Kong was ¾ ℔ cent., which is less favorable for England.

At Shanghae the rate of Exchange was unchanged.

Trade at Melbourne had greatly improved. One hundred and sixteen thousand ounces of gold had been shipped to England.

In New-Zealand the native rebellionists have been completely defeated.

The *Times* city article of Thursday evening says: "This has been settling day in the English funds, but the market generally was steady. The demand for discount at the Bank of England was moderate, and on the Stock Exchange 5@5½ ℔ cent. was paid for short loans, and 6 ℔ cent. for long periods.

About eighty thousand sovereigns were taken from the Bank to day, of which fifty thousand is for Canada and the balance for New-York.

In the Paris discount market money is being freely offered at terms below those of the Bank of France.

The *Norde* says that on the 2d of November the Russian Ambassador at Peking ratified a convention with China, conferring privileges on Russia in regard to the Amoor River, and extending to her commercial advantages.

Commercial News by the Arago.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Wednesday, noon, Jan. 9.

A quiet but steady market; sales about 7,000 bales.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 9.

Market quiet—the advices from America having a tendency to make buyers and holders cautious. Sales to-day 9,000 bales—speculation and export 1,000.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

Wednesday, Noon, Jan. 9.—Giles, Son and Barker's report—Continued severe frost has put a stop to business; scarcely anything doing in any article except a few trifling sales ex-granary.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 9.—From Kingsford & Lay's Circular—Arrivals of all grain, English and foreign, this week, are moderate. Attendance smallest for many months, and navigation of river being interrupted by ice, business all but suspended; prices of all corn and flour may be considered nominally the same as on Monday.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 9.

Sugar—Scarcely any business; willing sellers at previous terms; refined demand not better; 50 taken for low lumps.

Coffee—Good demand; prices fully sustained.

Tea—Bought cautiously; supply large.

Rice in fair request at former terms.

Saltpetre—Sales trifling, at previous rates.

Tallow firm, but not active.

Commercial News per North Briton.

(By Telegraph from Liverpool to Londonderry.)

Liverpool Cotton Market, 11th.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Sales of the week, 57,000 bales, including 8,500 to speculators, and 4,000 to exporters. The market opened with an upward tendency, but became dull in consequence of the advance in Bank rates. The arrival of the *Ætna* with favorable advices from America caused a reaction, and the market closed at last week's full prices with an advancing tendency. The sales on Friday reached 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing active at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.	Middling Orleans	6¾d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.	Middling Mobile	6 3-16d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d.	Middling Uplands	6 1-16d.

The total stock in port was 540,000 bales, including 373,400 American.

James Hewitt & Co. quote middling and good middling as advanced ⅛d., other qualities unchanged; they also quote sales on Friday at 20,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Breadstuffs dull. Flour had a declining tendency. Wheat downward, and holders were pressing on the market; a decline is quoted of 3d. ℔ cental. Corn dull and quotations nominal.

The Liverpool Provision Market was dull for most articles.

London Money Market, Friday Noon.—Consols closed at 91⅛@91¼ for money.

American Stocks.—The latest sales were Illinois Central, 31½ dis.; Erie, 31¾; New-York Central, 75.

Later from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The schooner *Fannie* has arrived at Galveston from Vera Cruz 10th inst.

It was reported at Vera Cruz that some of Miramon's principal officers, including his Minister of Foreign Relations, had been captured by Indians; also that Miramon himself had been taken, but subsequently escaped, after killing three Indians.

President Juarez departed from Vera Cruz on the 5th for the capital, to establish a Liberal Government.

The Jackalow Trial.

Trenton, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Six witnesses were examined to-day in the Jackalow case on the part of the Government. The evidence to-day was mainly as to the prisoner trying to buy a boat, and offering to pay $60 for it, for the purpose of going after blue fish. Two witnesses testified to having gone in pursuit of the prisoner, after seeing the account of the collision published, with the homicide and the supposed tragedy on board. They found him on the plank road bridge across the Hackensack. The prisoner told them that he was an East Indiaman, and gave his name as Sam Patch; and after they got him to Jersey City they found two bags tied around his body, next to the skin—one containing gold and the other silver.

The excitement continues unabated, and every part in and near the Court room was crowded during the trial.

Several ladies were present at the trial to-day.

Reception of Chicago Visitors at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan 23.

The Board of Trade are making extensive arrangements for the entertainment of the Chicago and Milwaukie guests, who arrive here to-morrow morning.

They will attend the Operatic entertainment at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, and sumptuously banquet at the Continental Hotel on Friday evening.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Geneva, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Democracy of the First Assembly District of Ontario County have delegated Hon. Ezra Pierce, Hon. W. Warner, W. W. Wright and S. S. Cobb, Esqs., to the Democratic State Convention.

Election of United States Senator.

Madison, Wis., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Timothy O. Howe, the Republican caucus nominee, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature to-day.

A Notorious Swindler Arrested.

Watertown, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

A Jew, named A. Schuster, *alias* Mayer, *alias* Schmidt, &c., the notorious swindler and house burner, was yesterday, recognized and arrested at this place. Officer Sherman, of Rochester, and officers from Boston, arrived to-day, but as Schuster was arrested for Rochester offences, Officer Sherman claimed precedence, and left with him for Watertown this morning. Schuster burned his residence at this place Sunday evening, where he had resided about three weeks.

Fugitive Slave Case.

Cleveland, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

In the case of the fugitive slave girl Lucy, the defence was withdrawn to-day, and she will be returned to Virginia to-morrow morning.

Radical Cure of Hernia, or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

For Colds, Coughs, Rheumatism and Costiveness.

No remedy is

Superior to the

VEGETABLE PILLS OF DR. BRANDRETH.

They Purify the Blood, and nip disease in the bud, and expel it from the body.

Sold at 25 CENTS PER BOX,

at No. 294 CANAL-St.,

No. 4 UNION-SQUARE,

And No. 612 BROADWAY,

With full directions, German and English. Almanacs now ready.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Now Within Reach of All.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.

$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

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SEWING MACHINES,

with important improvements, at reduced prices,

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Bastide—Harrington.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Father McClosky, Dr. A. Bastide, of Cuba, and Miss Isabella Harrington, of this City.

Cushing—Althause.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. Dr Hutton, Mr William T. Cushing to Miss Rushie Althause, all of this City.

Hornfager—Everett.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Fr. Paddock, Wm. S. Hornfager to Rosine, second daughter of the late C. G. Everitt, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Saratoga and Columbia County papers please copy.

Goodsell—Underhill.—In New Rochelle, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. John S. Inskip, Rev. Geo. H. Goodsell, of Westchester, N. Y., to Emily E., youngest daughter of Isaac Underhill, of New-Rochelle, N. Y.

Starbuck—Weeks.—In Newcastle, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, by Hon. Judge Robertson, Mr. G Fred. Starbuck, of New-York, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of L. K. Weeks, Esq., of Newcastle.

Armstrong—Butler.—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. Dr. Butler, William Armstrong to Sarah P., daughter of S. P. Franklin, Esq.

DIED.

Stiff.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, Frederic H. Stiff, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M., from No. 102½ Bowery.

Wands.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, of apoplexy, John H. Wands, of Brooklyn, aged 38 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 President-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Herrick.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, after a lingering illness, Jonathan K. Herrick, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 40 East 22d-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

Lewis.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, Jennie, daughter of Jacob and Mary Lewis, aged 4 years and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 290 3d st., on Friday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Goodhue.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 23, Catharine R. Goodhue, widow of the late Jonathan Goodhue, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Forbes.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, after a short and severe illness, Sarah, widow of the late Gerrit Forbes, aged 72 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Wm. Barnes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 126 Bank st.

Roosevelt.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, Margaret, wife of C. V. S. Roosevelt, aged 61 years.

Smith.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, of diphtheria, Franklin Marion, son of Thomas and Eliza Smith, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, corner of Pacific st. and New-York-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

Bingham.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, Alexander Bingham, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at his late residence, No. 39 Cheever-place, this (Thursday) evening, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Clark.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, of heart disease, Mary E. G., only daughter of Isaac and Catharine A. P. Clark, aged 6 years, 6 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Jan. 24, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her grandparents, No. 191 Grand-st.

Carpenter.—In Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y., on Seventh Day, First Month, 19th, Susan Ella, daughter of Ezra and Mary A. E. Carpenter, and granddaughter of Peter Bertine, Esq., of Eastchester, aged 3 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Seymour.—In Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, Mary Ann T. Seymour, in the 49th year of her age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,

From 8 to 48 inches diameter

Of cylinder, for sale,

At the Agency, No. 164

Duane-st.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,

OF THE LEGALIZED

LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS

of the

DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE

LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 89, Jan. 23, 1861.

17, 48, 16, 37, 64, 21, 55, 57, 47, 30, 35, 71, 60.

Class No. 90, Jan. 23, 1861.

48, 32, 54, 33, 17, 31, 76, 67, 30, 20, 23, 29, 51, 44.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 23, 1861.

GEORGE C. GORDON,

JOSEPH SEAL,

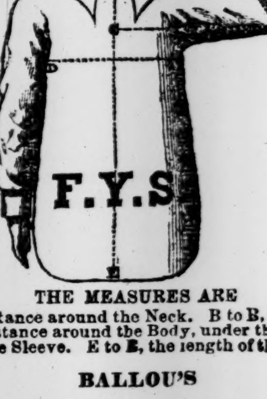
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE

A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S

PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,

A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

By sending the above measure per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

BALLOU BROTHERS,

No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, will be held at the Home, in Washington-av., near De Kalb, for the choice of Managers and Anniversary Exercises, on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The members and friends of the Society are requested to attend.

"WOMEN OF NEW-YORK."—A CURIOUS new book of female characters in the City, by a Lady. An interesting and strictly original novelty for all classes of readers. Fancy binding, 350 pages, 50 engravings; price $1. Published at *Family Newspaper* Office, No. 132 Nassau-st., up stairs.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.

A SERIES OF LETTERS

TO

Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,

BY

HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN 1787.

II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.

IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

For sale at the TIMES Office,

Printing House Square.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

This will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms known as female disease, weakness, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption.

Fifteen years of ample and varied experience, has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that this Catholicon will restore functional and general health, freshness of complexion, and it will do this at all ages of female life, from the young girl languidly budding into womanhood, to when the "turn of life" leaves the system enfeebled and unable to meet the demands of the change upon the system. *It should be used in all cases attended with* ANY *of the following symptoms,* AS THEY SPRING MAINLY FROM THE SAME CAUSE.

Deranged Monthly Periods:

Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—

Deranged Appetite—Sallow Complexion—

Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—

Cold Hands and Feet—Bloatings—Feverishness—Neuralgia—Palpitation of the Heart—

Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—General Pain—

Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—

Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—

Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs—

Nightmare—Despair—Hysterics—Anxiety—Red Face—

Nervous Twitching—Starting—Constipation.

Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—

Flatulency—Bloated and Irregular Bowels—Unpleasant

Dreams—Pain in the Uterine Organs—Loss of

Memory—Bewilderment—Soreness in the

Feet—Pain in the Back.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.* ☞ For Six Dollars Five Bottles will be sent by Express, and charges prepaid to the end of Express Line from New-York. ☜

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary and Resident Physician, Graefenberg Company,* No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:

Portage City, Columbia Co., Wis.

Dr. F. Bridge, Secretary Graefenberg Co.:

Dear Sir: We have sold the Graefenberg Family Medicines for a number of years, and take pleasure in saying that they have always proved all that you claim for them—the most reliable remedies of the day. We dislike to particularize where all of them appear to be indispensable but cannot refrain from referring to the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, which has never failed in its mission, and has produced results under our immediate observation both wonderful and satisfactory.

It is especially useful in diseases incident to pregnancy, and we have no hesitation in saying that its use by persons in that condition, whether delicate or healthy, will invariably be attended with benefit.

It has been used by various ones in this vicinity for Barrenness, and in every instance with success.

MIEES & CO., Druggists.

Owatonna, Steel Co., Minn.

Graefenberg Company:

Gentlemen: Having used your Uterine Catholicon in my practice for the last five years, I take pleasure in recording my testimony of its value, for I do not know of a single instance where it has not given the most complete satisfaction, and many cases of Uterine Complaints have come under my notice, which after having exhausted the skill of eminent physicians, have been permanently cured by this medicine. In fact I never knew a remedy so universal in accomplishing the object for which it is designed and of so great value to the human family as this.

D. S. HARSHA, M. D.

Onalaska, La Crosse Co., Wis.

I hereby certify that I have used the Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon in my family, and consider it the best remedy for diseases peculiar to females that I have ever seen.

My wife was afflicted with Prolapsus Uteri (falling of the womb), and by the use of the Catholicon is completely cured.

I would earnestly recommend it to any lady who may be subject to those distressing complaints.

REV. A. G. COOLEY,

of the M. E. Church.

I most cheerfully indorse the above recommendation of the Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon, having used it in my family with entire success.

I consider it the best remedy for female complaints in use.

H. J. PECK.

☞ *Address all orders to No. 2 Bond-st., as above.*

☞ *Dr. BRIDGE will visit invalids in any part of New-York or vicinity, and also receive them at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-ST., New-York,* and he is permitted to refer, among others, to

Horace Greeley, *of The New-York Tribune.*

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Etc.

The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh,

Kings County, N. Y.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN

FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole

AT RETAIL, AT COST,

For the next 30 days.

At either of our three stores,

NO. 87 BOWERY,

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No. 141 BOWERY.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.

CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,

Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather.

Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,

Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS,

At retail, at Wholesale Prices,

AT G. C. ALLEN'S,

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One door below Canal-st.

THE UNION! THE WHOLE UNION!

NOW AND FOREVER!

FURS, FURS, FURS, below cost.

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TO DRUGGISTS.—I CONTINUE TO OFFER SUperior inducements to any other house in DRUGS PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and all goods usually sold by Wholesale Druggists. *All sales for cash before shipment.* Prices at the lowest range for prime goods.

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USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

THE WISE FOR HEALTH ON EXERCISE DEPEND.—Begin the new year with a firm resolution to attend WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Terms, only $16 per annum.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE COMMITTEE OF RELIEF FOR KANSAS are convinced that the statements heretofore made as to the extent of the suffering from drouth were not exaggerated, but have been confirmed by recent reliable accounts. It is believed that over thirty thousand people will need to be liberally aided, or the most disastrous consequences will ensue. The want of food, clothing, and other necessaries, must be followed by suffering, sickness and death. To alleviate, and partially prevent these evils, is in the power of those whom Providence has blessed, and is demanded by every dictate of duty and humanity. The sufferers are our own countrymen, mostly intelligent and respectable, who have never before felt want; and the cause of their sufferings could not have been foreseen or prevented. The people of the West have given largely of their grain, and the Committee have aided in its transportation. Relief has been extended to a large number, but still the wants of the sufferers continue, and relief must continue to be afforded until a new crop renders further aid unnecessary. Numerous letters received by the Committee, some of which have been published, contain alarming accounts of suffering, and urgent appeals for aid. Former appeals of the Committee have met a generous response from many sources, and about $10,000 have been received and applied; but in view of the amount of relief needed, and the good to be accomplished, the Committee again urge upon the friends of suffering humanity to aid them in relieving tens of thousands who may perish unless they are helped at once. Subscriptions may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, and donations in clothing &c., to Room No. 25 Cooper Institute.

WM. C. BRYANT,	GREENE C. BRONSON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	DANIEL DREW,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	R. H. McCURDY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,	CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,
DANIEL LORD,	THADDEUS HYATT,
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would take a laundress' place; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or to assist with children and sewing. No objection to the country. Apply at her present employer's, No. 25 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Has the best of references, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 142 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young girl to do chamberwork or waiting, or to do general housework for a small family. Call at No. 230 Columbia-st., between Joralemon and State sts., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is a good seamstress, and understands taking care of children; good references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at the house of her former employer, No. 96 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit for children and make ladies' wearables; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER, &c.—A neat English girl, 19 years old, who has lived out at service in England for eight years, would like a situation as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of work. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 25th st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, a situation in a private family; understands the French and American styles of cooking pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10. Also, a competent waitress and parlormaid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. Wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a small respectable family; has good City reference from her last employer, where she has lived more than a year. Call, for two days, at No. 170 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands jellies, soups and game; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., 3d floor, back room, between Bowery and 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A NICE, TIDY AND PERFECTLY temperate woman wants a situation in a good family; she is a first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches, and has excellent references from the best families in this City. Apply at 294 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, immediately in a private house. Apply at No. 256 East 15th st., near Avenue A, third story, Room No. 14, front.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as cook in a respectable family, who is fully competent to fill the situation; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call for two days at 203 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the cottage.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; is a first-class cook; no objection to the country. First class City reference. Apply at No. 357 2d-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and understands pastry. Good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 82 King-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very competent young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl in a private family as a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 102 Mulberry-st., one door from Canal.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two sisters; one as cook and help with washing; the other as chambermaid, or waitress and plain sewing; they have the best of reference. Can be seen all this week at No. 96 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 Avenue A. Has good reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable, Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 301 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable woman wants a situation as cook and laundress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 66 4th-av. Best of reference given.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as dressmaker; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or work by the day or week; superior reference. Apply at No. 563 4th-av., over the dry goods store, between 41st and 42d sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—A NEAT, sober, honest, capable and obliging girl, with first-rate City references, wants a situation in City or country, at moderate wages; is a good cook and laundress, and understands all kinds of housework well. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN GIRL, WITH good reference, wishes a situation as housemaid; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and cake; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is clean in her person and her work. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do the housework of a small family; or chamberwork and waiting; is a good washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Call at No. 30 Liberty-st., opposite the Union hotel. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Call at No. 30 Liberty-st., opposite the Union Hotel, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, to do general housework; has good City reference. Apply at No. 406 3d-avenue, between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a genteel Protestant girl to do the housework of a small private family of not more than three. Good reference. Call at No. 126 Hudson-st., near Beach-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN who has lived in some of the most respectable families in this City as laundress, is desirous of making an engagement with some single gentlemen or families for washing by the month or dozen. Call at No. 61 West-29th-st., front basement.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, one as laundress, the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; have three years' City reference from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl, as first class laundress, in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 118 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of it from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 99 26th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT GIRL of 18, a situation as nurse; will mind a baby or do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady who travels; is willing and obliging; a quiet home and $5 a month, in City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

AS NURSE, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A VERY tidy, respectable woman with three and a half years' reference from a highly respectable family, (her last place,) wishes a situation as nurse, or could take a chambermaid and waiter's or a laundress' place; understands fluting. Call at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable middle-aged English woman as nurse and seamstress, or wait on a sick lady. Good reference from her present situation, at No. 102 East Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an invalid, or as chambermaid. Inquire at No. 19 West 19th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would like to take care of a baby from the monthly nurse; would be willing to go to Europe or elsewhere; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 393 5th-av., corner of 39th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTAble young girl wishes a situation in a small private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; also understands taking charge of a baby; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as wet nurse; is a sober, steady woman; can do plain sewing, and give satisfactory references; her own baby, six weeks old, can be seen. Call at, or address No. 26 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can make shirts and hoods; will go as nurse, chambermaid and seamstress; go out by the day or take work home; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable English girl, as waitress or seamstress in a private family. No objection to going a short distance in the country. Is a good operator on a sewing machine. Good City reference. Please call or address, for two days, at No. 21 Hester-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BAR-KEEPER OR PORTER.—WANTed, a situation as bar-keeper or porter, or in a grocery store, by a respectable young man lately landed from the old country, who writes a good hand; can produce good City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is a Scotchman; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 654 Broadway; or a note addressed D. M., Box No. 264 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J, C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman in a private family; has no objection to the country; has good City references; wages no object. Address B. D., Box 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober, steady young man; is a good groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable garden and grape-vines. The best of City references as to character and capabilities. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, this week, or No. 262 East 14th-st., care of W. Smith.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in any branch. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244 East 21st-st., Room No. 3.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A Protestant man and wife want situations; the man understands farming and gardening, the care of cattle, the use of oxen, the management of horses and carriage; the wife is a good plain cook, and understands general housework in all its branches; good reference, if required. Has no objection to City or country. Can be seen, for four days, at No 128 19th-st., four doors from 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS SCOTCH FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN with the best of reference wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is a good driver and trainer of horses; is also a good plain gardener, and understands the care of stock. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches; can give the best of references as to character, capability, &c. Apply at or address M., SMITH'S Seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS HOSTLER.—WANTED, BY A STOUT, ACtive boy, a situation; understands the care of horses, and would be useful to his employer. Address J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an active and capable man, who perfectly understands his business; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 93 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address B. C., for two days.

TO GENTLEMEN OF WEALTH AND TRUSTEES.—The advertiser, upwards of 30 years of age, having had a finished collegiate and legal education, and eight years of active business experience in this City, wishes the agency of a large estate in this City or Brooklyn. References of highest respectability. Address AGENT, Post-office, Box No. 718, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN HONEST LAWYER, IN NEW-York City, to attend to administration and other business. The firm is of the highest respectability in Arkansas. Address KELSO & WALLACE, Attorneys and Solicitors in Chancery, Magnolia Arkansas.

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMIES OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING—Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York, and at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. Open day and evening for class or private instruction. Call or send for circulars.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FRENCH LESSONS.—A LADY, TEACHER OF French, forming a class at her own residence, uptown, desires a few young lady pupils; terms, $5 for twenty-four lessons; hours, 1½ P. M. every day, except Saturday; references given. Address "INSTRUCTRESS," Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS

AS MORNING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young English lady, who can offer the highest references desires a reëngagement. Her qualifications are English thoroughly. French, music and drawing. Address P. S. A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A LADY, HAVING SOME HOURS OF THE day disengaged, wishes to give lessons in music, or the usual branches of English education, with French. Address J. S. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

THE STRONGEST BOND OF UNION

EVER YET INVENTED.

NOT ONLY BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH,

BUT ALSO

BETWEEN YOUTH AND OLD AGE.

READ FOR YOURSELVES.

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald-head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,920, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly,
JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has acquired a reputation from actual test and experiment which cannot be enhanced by newspaper puffs. In our own vicinity it has been extensively used, and we believe in every case with every desired result, and receives the universal indorsement of all who have tried it. We therefore recommend it as one of those few genuine *nostrums* which accomplishes all it professes, and all the bald and gray could desire.—*Columbia Spy.*

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this well-known and excellent preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color. The Hair Restorative also cures cutaneous eruptions, and prevents the hair falling off. We have seen many authentic testimonials in proof of these assertions, some of which are from gentlemen whom we have known for many years as persons of the most reliable character. Don't dye till you have tried this Restorative.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are not in the habit of puffing every new discovery, for in nine cases of ten they are quack nostrums, but we take great pleasure in recommending Professor Wood's article to all whose hair is falling off or turning gray. Our well-known contributor, Finley Johnson, Esq., has experienced the benefit of its application, and joins with us in speaking of its virtues. Let all try it, and bald heads will be as rare as snow in Summer.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors.

No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and fancy goods dealers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 166 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st-st.; house with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR families or single persons, at reasonable prices, at No. 67 West 38th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of four adult persons, would let a large front room to two gentlemen, or a smaller back room to one gentleman. The location is unexceptionable, and terms moderate. Apply at No. 207 Clinton st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms in a private family where there are no other boarders. For particulars apply at No. 113 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 90 Clinton-st., opposite Schermerhorn-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and a pleasant large room at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; also, a gentleman with a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD rent a parlor and two bedrooms, with or without meals; rooms contain hot and cold water. House new and near Broadway; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 22 Stuyvesant-st., first new house East of 3d-av., and between 9th and 10th sts.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board with pleasant, newly-furnished rooms, each having a stove, for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-street, between North Moore and Beach sts.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also, a large back parlor; house with all the modern improvements; location, No. 106 9th-st., near Broadway. Dinner at 6 o'clock: references exchanged.

21 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, 8TH-ST., TWO large furnished rooms on the second floor to let, with board suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply as above.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO BROTHERS, IN A private family or small boarding-house; location between 8th and 14th sts.; east side preferred; terms must be moderate. Address R. P., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for gentlemen and their families and single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

ST. LAURENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET, NEW YORK.—Conducted on the European plan. Look at the great reduction in prices; good front single rooms, including gas, $6 per month. Family rooms reduced in proportion. Call and see.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 40x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to
JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Fourteen miles from New-York. The subscriber offers for sale the fine property known as Ashland Hall, lying near, and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. The premises contain eight acres. The mansion and cottage ample for the accommodation of three large families, out-buildings, vine arbors, lawn, gardens shade, fruit trees and shrubbery are so grouped as to present one of the most picturesque and desirable premises to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain ten years. Apply on the premises to DAVID A. FRAME, or to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, AT Orange, N. J., within three minutes walk of the Railroad Station, a commodious house, with ornamental grounds of near four acres. No expense has been spared in embellishing the place, and the trees and shrubbery are unsurpassed. The garden affords nearly every kind of fruit and is in fine cultivation. There are also on the premises a roomy stable and carriage-house, and a gas-house, on Woodworth's patent. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, between 9 and 11 A. M., or at his office, No. 49 Main-st., Orange, during the remainder of the day.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT TARRYTOWN, A new 2-story brick cottage, with nearly two acres in garden fruit and shade trees; a stream of water running through the grounds; fine view of the Hudson and near the depôt. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM OF 100 acres at Madison, on Morris and Essex road, one mile from depôt; will be exchanged for a house in New-York worth $10,000 or $12,000, in a good neighborhood, on fair terms. Apply to PIERCE & WADSWORTH, 10 Pine st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FLOORS OF SIX ROOMS IN THE NEW five-story buildings in 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts; also in the brown stone front houses in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., and in the full front brick houses in 6th-av, between 44th and 45th sts; also several brick and brown stone, first-class houses, furnished and unfurnished, and very many houses, of every size and in every location, for sale. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET—OFFICE AND LOFT NO. 36 CHURCH-st., between Barclay-st. and Park-place. An excellent office on the first loft. Also the entire of the upper loft, measuring about 25x60 feet—to be let together or separately, at very low rents, if applied for by responsible parties immediately. J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, No. 34 Reade-st., East of Broadway.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned at his office, No. 6 Wall-st., on or before Feb. 1 next, for leasing for a term of years the premises No. 77 Franklin-st. The lessee will be required to erect a building thereon, costing not less than $15,000. For further information, inquire of T. J. GLOVER.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 13 NINTH-STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs.; two stories, basement, attic, and cellar; bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water, and gas; will be let from the present time to the 1st May, or longer. Apply at East River Insurance Company, No. 69 Wall-st., or at No. 319 5th-av., of ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY building No. 69 Water-st., Brooklyn, 25x50, half way between Catherine and Fulton Ferries; suitable for storage or for manufacturing purposes; water on three floors and in cellar; rent moderate; possession immediately. Apply to S. S. STAFFORD, No. 34 Cedar-st., New-York.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security, the rent will be $2,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—THE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 3 Beach st., with modern improvements; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE HOUSE AND FURNITURE OF A family going abroad, situated in a desirable neighborhood, No. 250 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house is of medium size, three story, with basement and sub-cellar; is supplied with furnace and other modern conveniences, and newly fitted up with furniture of the best description by the owner for his own use; will be let to a private family only of undoubted responsibility. Apply as above, or address Box No. 3,841 Post-office.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in Brooklyn, to a small family, for the board of the owner—a widow and two children. No one who would require to keep other boarders need apply. For particulars address Box No. 4,267 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—FIRST CLASS HOUSE to-let, furnished, for one or more years, to a small family, upon very reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE.—A WIDOW lady would like to meet with a gentleman having a furnished house which he would like to let, where the rent would be taken in board, and the privilege of a select number of respectable boarders; none but parties of respectability need answer; best of references given and required. Address J. E. P., Washington Heights, N. Y.

WANTED—AN OFFICE OR DESK-ROOM WITHin one block of the Custom-house; also, a small amount of office furniture in a real estate office preferred. Address OFFICE, Box No 173 *Times* Office, and you will receive attention.

ROOMS WANTED.—THREE OR FOUR PARTLY furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a respectable part of Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife. Address J. O., No. 31 Park-row.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang
AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:
MONTICELLO, TUESDAY, Jan. 22
MONTGOMERY, THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
R. R. CUYLER, SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship AUGUSTA, Capt M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, 25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed.
Agents, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY..........Dec. 11
TUESDAY..........Jan. 8
TUESDAY..........Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau..........$45
To Havana..........$50

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 26th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 26 from Pier No. 37 North River. Passage, First Cabin, $60, Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. Express Train, from 26th-st.; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. depôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st depôt; 11:45 P.M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A M. and 4:45 P.M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:50 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Sufferns, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Sufferns at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 52 ACRES OF excellent land, with good buildings, fruits, water, &c., situated in Orange County, 6 miles from Newburgh, in a good neighborhood, with churches and schools in the immediate vicinity. Apply to
ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVICE GRATIS.

It should be the aim of a newspaper to become acquainted with the improvements and discoveries of the day, and to call the attention of its readers to all such as will be interesting and useful to them. In all such cases its conductors should feel as strictly bound in honor to speak in a candid and truthful manner as if conversing with an intimate friend. We have heretofore recommended MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, and we now take occasion to repeat, that we believe it is of more importance to mothers and their children than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. A very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak, both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now, we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement, when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have alluded to ever occur from teething, when MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is used IN TIME.

We are pleased to know that thousands of ladies have acted upon our suggestion, and have thanked us for it. Still there are many thousands of mothers who read our paper, who, from prejudice against the flood of worthless nostrums that deluge the country, or from neglect, have not availed themselves of the benefits of this most invaluable remedy. To such we wish to say—this Syrup is the result of thirty years' experience of one of the best female physicians the world ever produced; and is just the remedy needed by every mother who has a child teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and spasmodic action, corrects acidity of the stomach and regulates the bowels. Moreover, we assure every mother it is perfectly safe—no possible harm can come of its use, according to the directions which accompany each bottle. We speak thus confidently, from the fact that very many of our most valued friends have made use of it for years, and we have witnessed the most happy results from its use in hundreds of cases. If you never before had faith in a female physician, our word for it, you will have after using the Soothing Syrup. Try it. Twenty-five cents will purchase a bottle. It is, therefore, within reach of the poor as well as the rich.—*New-York Ladies' Visitor.*

MOTHERS

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of the female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.—*Drawing Room Companion.*

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID
AND
NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils: They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
State and county rights for sale.

TADMAN'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE,

For chapped hands and lips; requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin; cures in a few hours, and makes the skin delicately soft and white. Observe, the color is "yellow," and the name—"CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE."

By mail 25 cents.
TADMAN & CO,
No. 268 4th-av. and No. 81 Bleecker-st.

MARBLE-YARD.—MARBLE MANTELS, PLAIN and carved; Marble Monuments and Tombstones, Marble Counters, Marble in slabs, Marble in the rough; some very choice Statuary Veins of Italian, Lisbon, Sienna and Egyptian Marble. To which the inspection of the public and dealers is invited. Also, the lease of the premises, buildings and fixtures for sale. G. R. CHOLWELL, assignee of E. B. Price, corner of 27th-st. and Broadway.

THE MAGIC HORSE.—MAJOR L—TT—ET N UPS—RE, property of Dr. Reynoldson No. 80 4th-av., affords demonstrative proof of magnetic power to relax a contracted muscle, a discovery important to humanity, especially mothers, because asthma, croup and bronchial affections are in the same category. At MONTAGUE'S, 23d-st., near 6th av.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

PARTIES SUPPLIED WITH SUPERIOR ICE-CREAM in forms, at three shillings per quart; sent to any part of the City free of expense. J. TABER, No. 243 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, NEAR New-York, valued at $25,000, renting for over $3,000 a year, and increasing at least 10 per cent. a year in value, will be exchanged for good productive property in New-York or Brooklyn. A manufacturing business occupying a small space of the property, with all the machinery connected with it, will be included in the sale or exchange if desired. This business in ordinary times pays $5,000 a year, above all expenses.
DAYTON & JONES Property Exchange,
No. 84 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST CLASS brown stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $5,000 to $8,000 with ten to twenty acres land, good buildings, near the depôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No 3,298 New-York Post-Office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—17 acres of land on the line of the Staten Island railroad, near the Attingville depôt, beautifully located; will be divided into parcels of 3 or 5 acres each, and sold separately or entire as purchasers may desire. Apply to J. DEWITT MONTFORT, No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-NINTH-STREET, BEtween Lexington and 4th avs. one four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house 20x55, lot full size, with all the modern improvements; walnut doors and stairs; will be sold low; inquire on the premises, No. 91.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope. Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.
Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.
Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria Hypochondriasis Meloncholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?
Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.
Physician—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.
Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing.*

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach, which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small-Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are invaluable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-Yo

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, platforms, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
December 15, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable real estate comprising the three-story brick dwelling house and lot of land known as NUMBER 157 HUDSON STREET, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 76 feet southerly from Laight-st., in the City of New York, containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in depth on each side 109 feet 6 inches, *and also the right and privilege of resort and recreation in and to St. John's Square*, in common with the proprietors and tenants of certain land in Beach, Hudson, Varick and Laight sts. opposite thereto, subject to the regulations made and prescribed in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, bearing date the 22d day of May, 1827, made between the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, of the first part, and the several persons whose names and seals are thereto affixed, of the second part, which indenture further provides, "*that in case of any disposition, sale and conveyance of the Park or Square, the said parties of the first part, and the others of the said owners, shall severally participate therein, and have and enjoy the benefits and advantages thence resulting, according to the actual extent in front of the land which they may severally hold and possess fronting on either of the said streets called Varick, Laight, Hudson and Beach sts., opposite to said Park or Square.*"

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; the residue of the purchase money on the first day of May next, at the office of C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., when the deed will be delivered.

PETER M. BRYSON,
EDWARD DE WITT,
Executors of Margaret Targee, deceased.

The United States Trust Company of New-York, Trustees, under the will of Mary Van Rensselaer, deceased. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 24 and 25, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., a large collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising works of the English, French, American and Flemish schools. In this collection may be found the works of Gignoux, Van Beest, Notterman, Post, Armfield, Vernet, Van Severdonck, Barnes, T. A. Richards, Kekking, Weigall, Carvendale, Rondel, Ruggles, Forrester, Van Hoen, Van Kuik, Blondell, Ropes, Michaud, Williamson, Bourne, Otto, Sommers, Dunand, Bosse, Malbranch, Buyham and others, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, of valuable property on Avenue B, 19th and 20th sts., with water right.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Richard S. Emmet, Esq., Referee:

AVENUE B, 19TH AND 20TH STS.—The large and valuable property on Avenue B, 19th and 20th sts., commencing 95 feet 6 inches east of Avenue A, and comprising about 76 lots, with water right. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' grain and calf water-proof double-sole boots.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller by virtue of the Act, Chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1868. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are not advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the Stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable 1st of March, 1861, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before due on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accruing interest on the same up to the date of redemption.

Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, Jan. 16, 1861.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB, ROBERT L. KENNEDY.
ROBERT RAY, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES, DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON, WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—The subscription books of the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company are now open, at the office of the Company, Room No. 5 Trinity Building, New-York. Ninety per cent. of the subscription may be paid either in the bonds or reduced stock of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company. Ten per cent. must be paid in cash. The books will remain open until the 20th February, 1861. By order of the Directors.
G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Mechanics' Bank Building,
No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 22d day of February next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.
J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE of real estate at 7 per cent. for a term of years from May 15 ensuing. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE.
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.			Shares.		
10	Market Bank	$100	40	Imp. & Traders' Ins.	50
13	Home Ins.	100	170	S. Pacific R. Co.	100
10	Commerce Ins.	100	40	But. & Drov. Bk.	25
1200	N. B. Free Stone Quarry Co.	10	30	Excelsior Ins.	50
			14	Lamar Ins.	100
50	Lafayette Ins.	50	20	Brevoort Ins.	50
3	Hamilton Ins.	15	40	Jersey City Ins.	50
50	Equitable Ins.	35	50	Brooklyn Cen. R.	50
16	Metallic Car Co.	100	10	Security Ins.	50
60	Hope Ins.	50	10	U. S. S. S. Ref'g Co.	100
20	Washington Ins.	50	16	N. Y. Fire & M. Ins.	100
75	Gt. West. Marine Ins.	100	25	North River Ins.	25
25	Fulton Ins.	25	44	Chi. & Northw. R.	100
20	W'msburgh City Ins.	50	50	People's Ins.	50
30	Metropolitan Ins.	100	37	Exchange Ins.	37

$200 Gt. W. M. Ins. Scrip of 1859.
630 Gt. W. M. Ins. Scrip of 1860.
1,020 Cal. (C. & S.) M. Co. $25.
4,400 U. S. 12 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes.
10,000 Mississippi and Missouri Railroad 7 ℔ cent. Bds.
2,000 N. Carolina State 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
7,000 San Francisco City and Co. 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
1,000 Keokuk City (Iowa) 8 ℔ cent. Bonds.
500 Hoboken & Weehawken Horse R. 1 mtg. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 28. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

$20,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome d'Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause of disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiba and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3 purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $5 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c.—The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, Nos. 4 Ann-st., (Barnum's Museum.)

DR. WARD'S FEMALE BENEFACTOR, the greatest Periodical Remedy yet discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and consequent disorders. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where the suffering can consult Dr. Ward in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

GUNS.—EIGHTEEN CASES OF GUNS, MANUFACTURED by Tipping & Lawden of Birmingham just received and for sale by W. BAILEY, LANG & CO.,
No. 84 Cliff-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and dépôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the dépôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the dépôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st.; and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said dépôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, dépôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 116; 62 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the cabooses, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,854; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,980; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,853; 21 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh, Henry Suydam, Junior, Dunkirk, Rockland, Canisteo, Chemung, Buffalo, Eastern, Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-boxes, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN KERR against LEWIS A. SAYRE and Eliza Ann H., his wife, Moncrief Mitchell, Gideon Pott, James Pott, The Bank of Dansville, Cornelius Baker, Henry M. Baker, Mary Jane Hall, Timothy H. Furniss, Henry Furniss, Edward B. Coombs, The Mechanics' Banking Association, J. F. Reamer, Israel Minor, Joseph Oliver, Francis J. Morgan, Samuel F. Righter, D. Randolph Martin, President of the Ocean Bank; William F. Ladd, Lyman Abbott and James B. Richards.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the original and supplemental complaints in this action, which are filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 8 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 21, 1860.
H. W. ROBINSON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

The original complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 5th day of November, 1859, and the supplemental complaint in said Clerk's Office on the 21st day of December, 1860.
H. W. ROBINSON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
d27-law6wTh.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860.
WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.
JOHN R. WILLIS,
RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.
n15-law6mTh*

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st February. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., Jan. 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 21st inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a second dividend, amounting to twelve (12) per cent. will be paid by the undersigned, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, at his office, No. 150 Canal st., to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, upon presentation of their certificates.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858 for the period from the 1st of January 1859 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed,)
EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name, style and firm of MASON, MENSING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Messrs. CHARLES J. & WILLIAM MASONS are alone authorized to receive and settle all the outstanding debts of the heretofore existing firm of MASON, MENSING & CO., in the United States.

And JOHN D. A. MENSING is alone authorized to settle and receive all the outstanding debts in Europe.
WILLIAM MASON,
J. D. A. MENSING,
CHARLES J. MASON.
Dated New-York, this 22d day of January, 1861.
Witness, JACQUES SCHIEB,
ROBERT CHAPMAN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN WITH $2,000 cash capital. No others need apply. Address B. H., Box No. 173 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
FRIDAY, JAN. 25,
Last night of Mercadante's
IL GIURAMENTO.
COLSON, PHILLIPS, BRIGNOLI, FERRI.
Director and Conductor, Sig. MUZIO.
Signorina ELENA will shortly make her debût.
In active rehearsal—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Next opera night on TUESDAY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY, JAN. 26.
SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
DEBUT OF THE NEW PRIMA DONNA,
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY,
On which occasion will be produced Donizetti's Grand Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY
in her great rôle as Lucia.
Sig. STEFFANI (his first appearance) as......Egardo.
Sig. FERRI......Ashton | Sig. COLLETTI......Rymond
Director and Conductor, Sig. MUZIO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN S. RAREY'S
Second Exhibition of HORSE-TAMING in Brooklyn will be given in Brooklyn, at the academy of Music, Montague st., FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1861, at 7½ o'clock.

This lecture will be practically illustrated by the introduction and subjugation of the most vicious horses which can be produced.

No more tickets will be sold than the capacity of the house will warrant.

The sale of tickets for Mr. RAREY'S second lecture in Brooklyn will commence THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Box-office of the Academy.

Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

ARION. ARION. ARION
ARION.
ARION.

The first grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert of the above Society will take place
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Jan. 24,
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Jan. 24,
at
IRVING HALL.
IRVING HALL.
Conductors.........Carl Anschutz and Carl Bergmann.
Leader.........Jos. Noll.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Sinfonie, No. 4 in B.........Beethoven
Vineta—Chorus (Prize Song at the grand Buffalo Musical Festival).........F. Abt
Capriccio Fantastique—composed and executed by.........L. Schreiber
For cornet à piston (first time.)
Rolandseck—(Roland's Rock)—Ballad.........Reissiger
Solo, Chorus and Orchestra (first time.)
Overture—Rheimveinlied—Chorus and Orchestra.........B. Schumann
First time.
PART II.
Les Préludes—Simphonie Poetique.........Liszt
Frühlingslied—Spring Song—Chorus.........F. Abt
Altdeutscher Schlachtgesang (Warrior's Song)...Rietz
Chorus by Orchestra (first time).
Schiller March.........Meyerbeer
(First time.)

The Triolodeon used is from the factory of Mr. Ducker, No. 618 Broadway. The Grand Piano is from Messrs. Steinway & Son's.

The Concert to commence precisely at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.

☞ Subscription price for the three Concerts $1 50, including reserved seats. Single tickets 75 cents, to be had at all the principal Book, Music and Piano-forte stores, and at
IRVING HALL.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.........A. W. Jackson

The management have much pleasure in announcing the appearance at this Theatre of the celebrated English artist,
MR. CHARLES DILLON,
of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, Lyceum, &c., whose success during the past four years in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, has been allowed by the London *Times*, *Athenæum*, and leading journals in Great Britain and Ireland to be unequaled by any actor on the English stage. In consequence of other arrangements this engagement is for
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) January 24, on which occasion Mr. Dillon will appear in his original character of
BELPHEGOR,
As played by him for 300 nights at Drury-lane and the Lyceum, in the play of that title.
Belphegor.........Mr. Charles Dillon.
Fanfaronade.........Mr. Davidge.
Duke de Montbazon.........Mr. Stoddart.
Madeline.........Miss Ada Clifton.
Henri, his son.........Mrs. George Stoddart.
Zephyrina.........Mrs. Chanfrau.

The public are respectfully invited to remember that this engagement being for
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
It affords the only opportunity of seeing an artist who has made so much sensation in London.
On TUESDAY,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.
Third night.........RICHARD THE III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON.........Lessee and Manager
PROF. ANDERSON'S SECOND NIGHT.
On THURSDAY EVENING Jan. 24,
will be represented the Operatic Scottish Drama of
ROB ROY;
Or, AULD LANG SYNE,
With all its original incidents, Music, Songs, Choruses, &c.
Rob Roy McGregor.........Prof. Anderson
Baillie Nicol Jarvie.........Harry Pearson
Major Galbraith.........Aynesly Cooke
Francis Osbaldistone.........Brookhouse Bowler
Diana Vernon.........Miss Annie Kemp
Helen McGregor.........Mme Ponisi

On Friday Evening, (by particular desire,) Mr. EDWIN FORREST as DAMON.

On Saturday Afternoon, JOHN S. RAREY'S practical HORSE TAMING, with lecture on the Treatment of Horses.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GRAND SUCCESS!!
GRAND SUCCESS!!
NEVER BEFORE EQUALED.
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!!
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!!!
in Five Acts.
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Translated and adapted from the French expressly for this Theatre.
THE CAST
Includes the names of the following artistes:
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Walcot &c., &c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.
No. 663 BROADWAY.
BLONDIN, BLONDIN,
The Hero of Niagara,
SAM COWELL, SAM COWELL,
AND
J. H. OGDEN,
EVERY NIGHT, EVERY NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.........Spalding & Rogers
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 24 and 25,
TIPPOO SAIB;
Or,
THE STORMING OF SERINGAPATAM,
In which the
DRAMATIC AND EQUESTRIAN COMPANIES
WILL APPEAR.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
at 2½ o'clock,
ENTIRE CIRCUS PERFORMANCE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1861.
The performances will commence with
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
To be succeeded by
MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.
Concluding with BEN, THE BOATSWAIN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—Jeudi, 24 Janvier, 1861.
LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE,
Piece Aquatique à grand spectacles en cinq actes, mêlée de chantz and de danses de MM. Thiery and Dupeaty.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."
NOTICE—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will close at Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, on Jan. 31

LECTURES.

THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD
AT HOME AND ABROAD.
REV. DR. MANAHAN
Will repeat his lecture on this subject in Cooper Institute, SUNDAY next, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

HISTORICAL LECTURES ON GREAT REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—Rev. JOHN LORD will give his second lecture in Brooklyn, at the Athenæum THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Philippa—the Woman of Chivalry*.
Course tickets, 75 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.
To be had at the door.

DR. COLLETT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF the friendless, at their Home Chapel, No 29 East 29th st., lectures to ladies only, at 3 o'clock. THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, and to gentlemen only, at 7½, THIS EVENING. Illustrating by beautiful models, manikins, &c. Admission 25 cents.

REV. MR. HUDSON WILL DELIVER his brilliant lecture and analysis (with recitations,) on the *Winter's Tale*, at Clinton Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. BURR, President,
corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
East River Savings Bank.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
No. 146 Pearl-st.

THOMAS PAINE, "THE AUTHOR HERO OF THE REVOLUTION."—The 124th Anniversary of the Birthday of THOMAS PAINE will be celebrated by a Ball and Supper, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29. Tickets may be had of W. E. ROSE, No. 95 Prince-st., and at the bookstore of S. LENT, No. 436 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY and EVENING THIS WEEK,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1861.
In compliance with repeated solicitations, the
SCRIPTURE HISTORICAL DRAMA,
SCRIPTURE HISTORICAL DRAMA,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
Will be produced Every Afternoon this week, at 3 o'clock and Every Evening, at 7½, with all its gorgeous scenery, and splendid costumes and appointments. The engagement of other Dramatic Novelties forbid its continuance beyond this week.
LAST WEEK OF THOSE WILD AFRICAN SAVAGES, living specimens of the human race, never before seen here, viz: A KAFFIR, FINGO, ZOOLOO, HOTTENTOT, and BUSHMAN. They will be seen at all hours, as will also the wonderful living
WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY?
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES,
LIGHTNING CACULATOR,
HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA,
and 850,000 CURIOSITIES, from every part of the world.
The DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER appears at each performance in her dual song.
Admission 25 cents; Children under ten years, 15 cts.
Parquet, 15 cts. extra; Children under ten, 10 cts. extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
SIXTY-ONE NIGHTS.
EIGHTY-THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT LOCAL THREE-ACT BURLESQUE,
the
SEVEN SISTERS,
THIS EVENING,
and
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
This highly successful piece will be presented with
THREE NEW SCENES,
With the
GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY.
LET NO ONE FAIL TO SEE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS.
FIRST CONCERT OF MISS LOUISA FRANCIS O'KEEFE,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 24, 1861, assisted by her Sister and the following artists: Miss MARY E. HAWLEY, Contralto; Mr. GEORGE CROZIER, Tenor; Dr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE, Basso; W. H. CURRIE, and a private Glee and Madrigal Party.
Director.........Mr. WILLIAM BERGE.
Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at William Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

PAGE'S VENUS
HAS RETURNED TO THE GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
The Picture—"Simply the most perfect piece of coloring ever yet achieved by an American."
HARPER'S MONTHLY for February, 1861.
Open DAY and EVENING with over 80 other fine works of art in painting and sculpture.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LIZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $50, $100, $165, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY THE
CHAMPION BANJOIST,
GEORGE C. DOBSON.

Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course, $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 233 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.
G. C. DOBSON,
No. 150 Varick-st.,
New-York.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

MEZZO-SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY an American lady, with a fine Mezzo-Soprano voice, an engagement in an Episcopal choir, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, New-York.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.........$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.........of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.........of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.........of Joseph Foulke's Sons
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE...Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.........late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.........late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.........Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.........late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.........of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.........of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.........of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.........of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.........of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.........of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD...of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.........Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.
EDWARD OOTHOUT.........with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.........of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED—A second-hand small cylinder Press, bed 31x46 or 50, and one second-hand Washington Hand-Press, platen 24x39 or 25x39.

FOR SALE—Tools for a Stereotype Foundry; two small Printing Presses, also Printing Materials of description, at the lowest price for cash or credit, at CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—A JOB PRINTING Office, consisting of steam engine, boiler, cylinder and hand presses, steam inkers, types, &c. Can be seen on the premises, No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB WILL meet at No. 814 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Esq., will address the Club.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
A. C. HILLS,
EDWARD M. SKIDMORE, } Secretaries.

"SHOULD THERE BE ANY MORE COMPROMISES IN FAVOR OF SLAVERY?"—This subject will be discussed by the Debating Society of the City Library Association THIS EVENING, at No. 5 Abingdon-square. Public invited.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER. She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 361 3d-av., above 26th-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

charges constituted all the allegations in the bill of indictment which they had filed. As to the first, he confessed that Personal Liberty bills did exist, without extenuation and without excess. But it was due to truth to say that these obnoxious bills would soon be swept off all the statute-books of the Free States. That was the only charge that could be sustained. The balance of the allegations they made out were all with reference to things which never happened, and which never could have happened had the seceding States remained in the Union, and had their Representatives not stayed at home. And now, as to the Personal Liberty bills, the only charge on which they had to rely. He was assured that the Personal Liberty bills had been struck from the statute books of all the border Free States—from Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. To be sure, they were still retained in Vermont, where, he was assured, a fugitive slave had not been seen for forty years, and which was as inaccessible to a slave as was the kingdom of South Carolina to him at that moment. Now, he lived within a days' ride of three Free States, and he had never known of a slave to have been stolen from his district and retained. He had known of one escaping and passing through the district represented by his friend from Kentucky, who made his way into Illinois, where he was arrested by the people and returned to his owner. But, had the South ever appealed to the North to repeal their Personal Liberty bills? They had done no such thing. But they said that the North would not execute the Fugitive Slave bill. But what was the fact? The present Executive, in his late message, used this language—"That the Fugitive Slave law had been executed in every contested case that had arisen." They knew it was so. Every attempted rescue had become a matter of public notoriety, but it was not so sedulously made known that fugitive slaves were arrested every day in the Free States and carried back to their masters. But the Harper's Ferry riot, and accounts of rescues of slaves, was the food which revolution riots in and grows fat upon. But if it was even all true, would they be an excuse for dissolving the Union? Would they have law and order, would they respect the Constitution, and live in feeling of brotherhood with their fellow countrymen? They would do nothing of the kind. Tennessee and Kentucky were Border States, and they would have to bear the burthen of the battle and the heat of the day to protect the States all down to the Gulf, from whence a slave in escaping would have to travel over six hundred miles of slave territory before he could find a sanctuary in the Free States. Precipitate us, will you? No; he would prefer any other kind of "precipitate" to that. Then there was no fault to be found with the Fugitive Slave Law. A United States Commissioner, appointed to carry out that law, a resident of the present Kingdom of South Carolina, had assured him that the law was as stringent as human ingenuity could make it. And would you dissolve the Union for that cause? He knew that the Northern people were opposed to the Slave trade. They always had been, and always would be. The Northern men, born and educated in the Free States, knew nothing whatever of Slavery, except what they heard of it from GARRISON and others. But the strongest Pro-Slavery man South was the Yankee who went down there and married a widow with a plantation well stocked with negroes. But they could no more hope to make the Northern people Pro-Slavery than they could hope to make a hungry politician run away from a fat office. [Laughter.] These precipitators say that the Northern people, in some time to come, intend to abolish Slavery in the States. He did not believe one word of it; and standing there in his place, before that crowded audience, he avowed that there was not a man in the House who desires to abolish Slavery in the States, or who imagines they have the right to attempt it. [Cries from Republican benches, "Not one, not one."] If there was such a man he desired to see him. Such a man would deserve the execration of his colleagues, and the execration of every man who respected the Constitution; and yet the declaration to abolish Slavery was made by those precipitators in the teeth of the most solemn assurances that could be given by a political party. He asserted that no political party that had ever risen in the country had given such strong and solemn guarantees to respect Slavery within the States. But this fact was suppressed by the politicians and newspapers of the country, and the opposite doctrine zealously inculcated into the public mind. What more had the Republican Party done? That what no other party in the country had formally done—they had denounced in the severest and strongest terms, that such raids as that of John Brown into Virginia were the gravest of all crimes. They would not take the word of that party, and to appease them the Republicans express their readiness to vote for an amendment to the Constitution which would bind them never to interfere with Slavery in the States. It would, in fact, be no amendment, but would merely declare what the Constitution now does; and no man believed for a moment their power to interfere with Slavery under the Constitution as it was. They declared that the people in the respective sections were not homogeneous, and that they hated one another. That might be so, but that would pass away as they became better known. But he asserted that they did not hate each other more than they had seen the old Whig and Democratic parties hate each other after each succeeding political contest. But would they love one another more after they were separated? That was the question. They were going to separate, were they? And where would be the boundaries? The river Ohio, which it was said was dry one half of the year and frozen over the other half, was the only barrier that would separate these hostile sections. If they hated each other now, would they be found in fraternal embrace when they had separated into rival Confederacies? They hate each other! Not a bit of it. If their constituents could see how the Free Soilers of the North and the radicals of the South lived here together, they would not believe a word of it. They hate each other? No, only when the "ins" had to give way to the "outs." [Laughter.] Yes, when the army of officeholders were seen clearing out, bag and baggage, and making way for their triumphant successors. For his own part, if any sacrifice he could make would save the country he would be glad to make it. But separation—if they did separate—would breed that hate which would lead to feuds and contests as bloody and protracted as was the war between the Houses of York and Lancaster. Separate, break up the Government, and let the Central States be precipitated into this revolution against the will of the people, and ten years would not go by until the two sections would be harassed by rivalries leading to hostilities, and finally to the subversion of the weaker party. If this would not prove so, then all history and its teachings was a falsehood. With regard to the fear excited in the Southern mind with regard to a determination on the part of the North to give equality in every respect to the negro, he proceeded to show how unfounded the charge was, and noticed that in the State of New-York, at the last election, that issue had been submitted to the people, who refused, by a majority of twenty to one, to extend universal suffrage to the negro, and continued: It was charged against the North that it was from their midst that the John Brown raid came; but he would ask his seceding friends, that in case of disunion, would South Carolina be better able to protect herself against raids then than she had been in the past. Now, when every man was true to the Constitution, when every man was a judge and executioner of the law, and every convenient tree was a gallows, upon which to hang every man who violated the Constitution in the manner JOHN BROWN and his followers had, who should teach every man that they had a code for the punishment of traitors as stringent as it could be made. It was a matter of history that it was the men of Pennsylvania who were the first to vindicate the outraged laws, and to offer support and succor to Virginia against the attack of JOHN BROWN; and when the followers of that man had escaped from Virginia, it ought to be remembered that they were arrested in Pennsylvania, brought back to Virginia by their captors, and handed over to the authorities, by whom they were tried, and being adjudged guilty, paid the penalty of their invasion by their own death. The people of either section had been estranged and provoked by misrepresentations and calumnies, and thus perversions and falsehoods had done their work. He would accept their charges in the most aggrieved form, and yet he would tell them that they were all false. He had said that he would make any sacrifice to save the country. He would even accept JAMES BUCHANAN for another term, and allow the "old public functionary" to administer the Government for four years more. He hoped this was giving a sufficient evidence of his fidelity to the Constitution. He was ready to lend his sanction to anything that would heal these difficulties. Various propositions had been offered, let them accept the rest. He would go for the report of the Committee of Thirty-three rather than go out of the Union; but, failing in all, he would go home and would there meet disunion with a torch in one hand and a sword in the other, and so help him God, so long as the stars and stripes floated over him and his State, he would never yield to disunion. [General applause from the densely crowed galleries.] He asserted, what was matter of history, that every solitary act of the Constitution was ordained after public discussion, and was voted for by statesmen of the South, and either passed by them or received the sanction and approval of their States; and the very policy under which LINCOLN should be inaugurated was the very policy of the Democratic Party of the South, and which they gave to the country and demanded and received their approval. The House knew that when the Government was ordained, when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, that our Western boundary was the Mississippi River, and he asserted that from that very day, at the instance of the South, at the instance of slaveholders, the area of the Government had been enlarged and expanded. Every foot of soil that had been acquired at the instance of the South, the North, with its numerical power and strength overshadowing the South, has willingly yielded. Florida and Louisiana had been thus purchased at the instance of the South. Florida had been purchased at a cost of five millions, and at a cost of fifty millions more to remove the savages, millions more to build fortifications and towns along the Gulf to guard Southern commerce. And after all this little Florida, with less than half the population he represented, goes out of the Union, with the fortifications, with the public lands, with untold millions, and, worse than all, carries with her the prestige of the unity of these States. Little Florida secedes, which could not at this moment protect herself from the alligators without the aid of the Federal troops—[laughter]—this very Florida, purchased at the instance of the South, with Northern money and Northern blood. He then noticed the annexation of Texas, also, at the instance of the South, and paid a eulogy to Gov. HOUSTON of that State. In 1850 the South demanded a Fugitive Slave law. They had got that. They first demanded the Missouri Compromise. They got it. They then demanded its repeal. They got that. They then demanded nothing which they had not got. But now they demand that Slavery should be protected in every inch of the Territories of the United States. But that question was decided against them, in a most unmistakable manner, at the ballot-box, and even the Southern States themselves had pronounced against that demand. The Government had been in operation nearly eighty years, and up to this hour no member of Congress had even so much as introduced a bill to protect Slavery in the Territories. But now they proposed to dissolve the Union because a vast majority of the people had replied to their demand for protection of slaves in the Territories, that all they should ever have was nonintervention. And that was all they ever would obtain. One Disunionist said that he wanted protection for Slavery, for the purpose of expansion; that Slavery was increasing, and that in fifty years they would have twenty millions of negroes, and consequently they must have room to expand. But the truth was that they needed no expansion, and if they did even they could not get it. But, as he said before, Congress should adjourn the quarrel to the people, and if they failed to do so, in less than eighteen months it will adjourn itself. He, for one, was not afraid to trust the people, and that appeal must be made. In answer to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, he said that so persistent had been the misrepresentations and misapprehensions of men throughout the Union with regard to Northern men and the principles of the Republican Party, that the people of the South were willing to believe a lie and be damned. It was a matter of history that a few weeks ago a gentleman (Col. MEMMINGER) proclaimed from the steps of the Capitol at Milledgeville to gentlemen, lawyers, doctors, short-boys and everybody that stood around, that HANNIBAL HAMLIN, or, as he is called there, "Cannibal" HAMLIN, was a mulatto—that the North had elected an Abolitionist to be President, and a mulatto to be Vice-President.

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked whether Mr. ETHERIDGE was speaking on the side of the North, or the side of the South?

Mr. ETHERIDGE—I am speaking on that side which has few representatives on the floor; I am speaking on the side of my country. [Applause.] Already in the South bold men, educated men, chivalrous men, were drilling and disciplining the military forces. Men were excited with all the pomp and circumstances of war. Men believed that LINCOLN and his cohorts were going to the South to apply the torch to towns, and hamlets, and dwellings, and these things arose from Southern misapprehensions of Northern men. To allay this, to stop the tide of revolution, he would vote for the Crittenden propositions. He would vote for the proposition he had submitted himself, he would vote for the report of the gentleman from Ohio, he would vote for anything that was of any value, and had any principle, and that would relieve the public mind from the painful apprehensions which beset it. He hoped Congress would effect something to stay the tide of revolution, but if nothing could be done, as he said before, he would go before the people, and throw himself into the "deadly imminent breach," and would resist the wave of disunion to the last. And if the worst came to the worst—if his State should be dragged to the brink of the fearful precipice, and be made an unwilling victim, it would be only at the last moment of his country's ruin. And now, in advance, he washed his hands clear of the shame and of the crime that will attach to those who would overthrow public liberty, and raise a despotism on its ruins. Wherever the flag of his country floated, there would he go, and he would cling to it in this, the dark hour of her peril, with all the sacred trust and confidence of an enthusiast clinging to his God. [Applause.]

The Speaker laid before the House a communication signed by all the Georgia Representatives—Mr. HILL excepted—announcing the secession of that State; and adding, "that having dissolved her political connection with the Federal Government, and having thereby repealed the Ordinance of 1778, by which the Constitution was ratified, and having resumed the powers heretofore delegated to her, we hereby announce that we are no longer members of the House of Representatives."

A communication was read from Mr. HILL, of Georgia, in which he says: "Satisfied as I am, that a majority of the people of Georgia, in Convention now in session, desire that State no longer to be represented on this floor, I, in obedience to their wishes, do hereby resign the seat I now hold as a member of the House of Representatives from that State."

They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) felt solemnly impressed with the question before him, and prayed for wisdom from on High, which was first pure, then peaceable, to direct his thoughts that he might clothe them in such language as befited the occasion and the presence of this audience. He then argued the theory of our Government as is laid down briefly and with philosophical precision in the Declaration of Independence our Fathers made, and in the Constitution. He said the wildest dogma was that of secession, which was treason, and rebellion, and crime, against God and man. If the Government could not be maintained, it was a mere copartnership to be dissolved by a single member of the firm. South Carolina could not dissolve the Union she did not make, except in conjunction with the other States, and it was miserable, derisive mockery for her to attempt to absolve her people from allegiance to the Government. He alluded to the seizure of forts, arsenals, &c., and in this connection was speaking of coercion, when

Mr. DE JARNETTE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) rose to a question of order, that Mr. LOVEJOY was not speaking from his seat, as required by the rules of the House.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I admire the magnanimity and chivalry of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—That is the gentleman's seat.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Does the gentleman from Virginia mean that I shall stand in my chair. [Laughter.]

Mr. DE JARNETTE—At the request of my friends I withdraw my question of order.

Mr. LOVEJOY, resuming, said that he would not conciliate with rebels which attempted to set the Government at defiance. Whatever he might do under other circumstances, never, as God lives, would he vote for one particle of compromise until the insult to our flag should be apologized for or avenged. He wanted to see this disunion farce or tragedy played out. It was said, in compromising, the extremes of the Republican Party must be cut off. He wished they would have a merry time of it. They would be acting Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. He appealed to his Republican friends to stand firm and decided and not part with the golden opportunity they now possess to carry out their principles. Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord. [Laughter.] Some of them were looking to Mr. LINCOLN for a compromise, but from his soul he did not believe Mr. LINCOLN was so disposed, but would stand by the principles enunciated in the Chicago Platform. If he or an angel from Heaven proclaimed any other doctrine, let him be *anathema maranatha*. Let him be accursed and the people curse him. [Laughter.] As to himself, he would not vote for the bill, if one were introduced, to abolish Slavery in the States where it exists; not that he would not have all mankind free, but they had no constitutional power thus to act. He would not, however, sacrifice the right of freedom to Slavery.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) had a proposition to make. An adjustment of difficulties was impossible with the present members, owing to their various views. From opinions expressed it was apparent that some were not disposed to yield. He therefore proposed that every member of the House resign his place, and let the people have another election before the 4th of March.

Cries of "Agreed."

Mr. GROW asked his colleague whether his successor has not been elected.

Mr. MONTGOMERY replied—I mean an election for the present, and not the next Congress.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) remarked that it had been said we are in the midst of a revolution, but he thought we were in the presence of conspiracy. The blow comes from those who admit that long ago they laid the plan, and carefully prepared the means for its accomplishment. In alluding to the history of events in this connection, he said the Cabinet officers had used the machinery of the Government for their nefarious purposes, and even the House and Senate Chamber had not escaped. He characterized the movement as despotic, originating in disappointed personal ambition and nurtured in iniquity. In reviewing the progress of events, he said one thing was certain. The Union was not to be destroyed, for the people would maintain it.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) was assigned the floor, which Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said belonged to himself. The decision of the Speaker was in favor of the former. Mr. NELSON appealed from the decision, and with much earnestness asserted his claim. Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) came in as a mediator.

The number of members had dwindled down to about a dozen.

Adjourned.

Our Commercial Relations.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FAILURES DURING 1857 AND 1860, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES.

Compiled by McKillop & Co.

	No. of Firms on our Books Jan. 1, 1857.	Failed in 1857.	Per Centage.	No. of Firms on our Books Jan. 1, 1860.	Failed in 1860.	Per Centage.
Alabama	2,504	22	⅞	2,937	44	1½
Arkansas	1,190	18	1½	1,627	27	1⅝
Connecticut	5,123	86	1¾	5,281	79	1½
Del. and D.C.	3,513	25	¾	3,367	43	1¼
Florida	792	7	⅞	905	16	1¾
Georgia	5,518	56	1	5,572	118	2⅛
Illinois	12,957	362	2 4-5	12,270	344	2 13-16
Iowa	4,654	262	5⅝	5,464	161	3
Indiana	7,614	191	2½	8,997	126	1⅜
Kentucky	6,580	96	1½	7,555	91	1¼
Louisiana	3,813	74	2	4,235	109	2½
Maine	7,196	92	1¼	7,023	43	⅝
Maryland	5,632	111	2	6,132	96	1 9-16
Massachu'ts	19,618	524	2 11-16	20,140	378	1⅞
Michigan	4,420	168	3¾	4,930	154	3 1-8
Mississippi	2,412	14	⅝	2,472	47	1⅞
Missouri	6,727	92	1⅜	7,401	255	3⅜
New-Hamp	3,256	64	2	3,114	31	1
N. Jersey	4,398	108	2½	5,275	62	1 1-5
New-York	33,128	1,639	4 15-16	41,627	935	2¼
N. Carolina	3,122	65	2	3,395	40	1⅛
Ohio	18,392	467	2½	20,410	325	1⅝
Pennsyl'a	22,405	633	2 13-16	24,950	338	1⅜
R. Island	2,213	41	1⅞	2,600	32	1¼
S. Carolina	3,413	65	1⅞	3,447	66	2
Tennessee	4,294	59	1⅜	4,739	118	2½
Texas	2,616	13	½	2,704	81	3
Vermont	2,805	64	2¼	2,913	46	1 9-16
Virginia	9,284	123	1⅜	11,087	144	1¼
Wisconsin	4,628	209	4½	4,519	149	3¼
Min. & Ter.	2,727	70	2 9-16	3,041	117	3⅞
Totals	216,936	5,820	Av. 2 11-16	240,119	4,615	Av. 1 15-16
Brit. Prov.	10,112	197	1 15-16	11,214	237	2⅛

We have not given any estimate of the probable amount of loss, because we know it could be only an estimate. The last three months have recorded nearly 900 failures, not one in ten of which has yet been settled up in any way, and no one can tell what will be the amount ultimately realized.

The figures show the number of commercial failures only, temporary suspensions, railroads and banks being omitted.

A reference to the table will show that during 1857 we reported 6,017 failures, being 2.60 per cent. of all the traders on our books, while in 1860 we report only 4,852 failures, or about three-fourths of one per cent. less than in 1857.

Our list of failures will show as follows for the several months of the past year:

January	648	July	421
February	730	August	481
March	482	September	310
April	311	October	237
May	208	November	248
June	355	December	410

Thus it will be seen that during the first six months we had more failures reported than during the last six months. This is accounted for by the fact that during the Spring of 1860 about the last of the difficulties originating in 1857 were settled, largely by compromise. Many believing themselves good and able to pay, took extensions; some were able to carry out their contract, but others found it impossible, and after having struggled hard under embarrassment, were forced to fail.

This will also serve to explain to some extent the fact shown by the table that in some of the States the percentage of failures has been greater in 1860 than in 1857. In further explanation it ought to be remembered that the panic of 1857 struck the great centres of trade first, and they of course were the first to recover from its effects. In more remote districts the pressure had not been felt at all when our statement for 1857 was prepared. Since that time those districts have also suffered, and had not recovered prior to the Spring of last year.

The character of the failures during 1860 has been about the usual average, some paying very fair dividends, and some but small. We do not believe that any section of the country has been distinguished for a greater proportion of dishonest failures than another. An insinuation of this kind has been made, but our records contradict it, showing that while fraudulent failures occur everywhere, the large cities give a greater ratio than any other portion of the country, North or South.

Probably the rate per cent. of failures in each State will be as interesting to our subscribers as any part of the statement. The average being under two per cent., it will be seen that the following States fall below it: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware and District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New-Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia; while the following are above it: Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Territories.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Joint-Caucus of the Republicans—Action on the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations to be Indefinitely Postponed—Proceedings of the Assembly—Arming the State—The Susquehanna Railroad Bill—The Courts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1860.

The joint caucus of the Republican members of the Senate and the Assembly, held last evening, was the most harmonious gathering of a similar kind that has ever been held.

The object of the meeting was to consider the report of the House Committee on Federal Relations, and to determine what line of action should be had when they should come before the House, as the special order to-morrow.

After a discussion which lasted through until about 11 o'clock, it was finally determined to indefinitely postpone action on the resolves, and to permit them to mold away on the table. The vote on this proposition was: Ayes, 24; Noes, 4—the negatives being Messrs. ROBINSON, FULLERTON, ANGEL and SANDFORD. I do not understand that any who voted against postponing were in favor of the resolves, except, perhaps, Mr. ROBINSON, and he can have for them only that kind of paternal love which a parent feels obligated to entertain for a very bad child.

You will perceive that the caucus was not full. Had every member been present, the vote would have stood 112 to 4. Many staid away who were opposed to the resolutions, because their opposition was so determined that they felt indisposed to become tied by a caucus.

The House proceedings, to-day, were not very important—not the slightest thing being done of public interest, except a brief consideration in Committee of the Whole of the two bills to prevent the sale of arms and to provide for the reorganization of the State Militia. By request of Mr. PIERCE, the bills were read through for the purpose of bringing their different provisions to a knowledge of members, and then their further consideration was postponed, and they were made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock

In the Senate, the Military Committee reported favorably the bill appropriating a half million of dollars to the purchase of arms and munitions. It authorizes purchases to be made and the arms distributed under the direction of the Governor, acting as the Commander-in-Chief.

The Select Committee on the Susquehanna Railroad bill reported favorably. It appropriates $250,000 when thirty miles of the road shall be in operation, and $250,000 more when an additional forty miles shall be completed. This is only an appropriation of half a million, which is to be raised by tax in two years It is said that if the bill passes the two Houses this Winter, the Governor will not again interpose his veto, but will let it become a law, perhaps by omitting to sign, and forgetting to return it with his objections within the ten days' given time by the Constitution.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced the following bill this morning:

SEC. 1. The Supreme Court, after Jan. 1, 1862, to consist of eight Justices.

SEC. 2. At the next general election, the eight Justices are to be elected, in classes of two each. Class one to hold office for three years, class two for six years, class three for nine years, class four for twelve years. One is to be voted for and two chosen.

Mr. MANIERRE also introduced the following bill, or rather a bill of which the following is a synopsis:

SECTION 1. Marine Court shall consist of eight Justices—the term of the present Justices to expire Dec. 31, 1861. Three Justices of the Court may hold a General Term.

SEC. 2. At the general election in 1861, eight Justices are to be elected. Each candidate shall be a Counselor-at-law. The eight are to be divided into four classes—one class to hold for three years; class two for six years; class three for nine years, and class four for twelve years.

SEC. 3. The Marine Court, in addition to its present powers, shall possess all the powers now possessed by the Superior Court, and all statutes relating to costs, summonses, appeals, executions, orders, warrants, &c. and for all special proceedings, shall apply to the Marine Court the same as to the Superior Court.

SEC. 4. The Court of Common Please is made the appellate Court. The jurisdiction of the Marine Court is extended to $5,000.

SEC. 5. The eight Justices are to designate one of their number as a Chief Justice.

SEC. 6. The Judges are to be elected—two at a time—one to be voted for and two chosen.

Why should this last bill pass, is a question that I should like to have answered. The Marine Court was established originally to afford speedy justice to needy people. The jurisdiction was limited to $100, and the proceedings were summary—the short notice and quick judgment which poor claimants have a right to demand. For years it was a very useful instrument of torturing unwilling debtors. If the law was not of the first quality, it was cheap, and the justice quite as genuine as that which came from the upper stories of the City Hall. If a man had wherewith to pay, he had to come to a settlement.

Of late years the Court has been trying to get above its business. First, a clerk was provided at a round salary. Then the jurisdiction was increased, I believe, to $500. Then, and as a matter of course, the salaries of the Justices were increased—and so on, and so on.

Now the Judges were to have their jurisdiction increased, and their number increased, and their power increased, and their importance increased, and their office increased, and their salaries increased—and generally such other inceasements as would make them mighty men of the law. Of the eight, one wants to be called a Chief Justice, and to be something more than a Marine Court Judge. Will not the lawyers of New-York, who understand how entirely have been perverted the objects sought to be obtained by the establishment of this Court, tell the Legislature what an outrage this new change will prove to be, and avert it, as they should?

Lieut. Gov. CAMPBELL has appointed Senators FERRO, MANIERRE and GARDNER the Select Committee on the Excise Laws. Walk up, gentlemen.

Senator MUNROE gives notice of a bill to authorize the purchase of more land for the Idiot Asylum at Syracuse, and another for the better regulation of that institution. Perhaps the better regulation is wanted quite as much as the additional land.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to incorporate the National Exchange Savings Bank. It gives universal banking powers, unlimited trust powers, besides a manufacturing charter and a pawnbroker's establishment. The corporators are about equally Jew and Gentile, as will appear by the following names: Simeon Draper, Geo. H. Ellery, Benjamin M. Whitlock, Philip Joachimssen, H. Morris Hermans, J. C. Hobson, Russell W. Conezs, Charles D. Mynderse, E. R. Phelps, Edward Baker, Mayenck Cohen, Wm. A. Godfrey, Leopold Lithoneer, and A. J. Deming.

The Chamberlain bill came up as a special order again to-day. A motion was made by the Anti-Devlin side to strike out the enacting clause, but it failed—only 14 Ayes to 15 Noes. The motion would have succeeded, had not one Senator mistaken his cue. He was really opposed to the bill, but misunderstood the effect of his vote. Had he become posted in time to change his vote, the motion would have prevailed, and the bill would now be dead. I think it will go dead to-morrow, any way, as it must have 17 votes to pass it.

In Executive session to-day, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Auditor BENTON, Health-Officer GREENE, and Canal-Appraiser PARMELEE. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to reorganize the Marine Court of New-York, to consist of eight Judges, the term of the present Justices to terminate on the last day of December, 1861; those Judges first elected at the next General Election to hold for three, six, nine and twelve years, to be decided according to the number of votes cast for each; thereafter two Judges to be elected every third year for a twelve years' term. This bill enlarges the power of the Court. He introduced also a similar bill in relation to the Superior Court.

Mr. FERRO made a report favorably to the bill appropriating $500,000 for arming and equiping the Militia.

Mr. MANIERRE—To provide for the better government of the Common Schools in the City of New-York.

Mr. WILLIAMS—For incorporating the Marine Savings' Bank of New-York.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to provide for the completion of the Susquehanna Railroad by tax the present year and next year of three-sixteenths of a mill; each year one-half of the proceeds to be paid to the Company on completion of thirty-five miles of road, and the other half on completion of seventy miles. The tax will realize $500,000.

The special order—the bill relative to the Finance Department in the City of New-York—was taken up, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. FERRO in the Chair.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to reconsider the affirmative vote on the amendment legislating Mr. DEVLIN in office. Lost.

Mr. GRANT moved to amend the Charter of the City so as take the power of removing the Chamberlain from the Board of Aldermen and Mayor. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Lost.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. HAMMOND renewed his amendment, to strike out the amendment to the second section, as before moved in Committee. Lost.

Mr. HAMMOND renewed his motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Lost—14 to 15.

The report of the Committee was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. FINCH reported against all petitions and bills increasing the fees of witnesses, jurors and constables in Justices' Courts. The report was agreed to.

The bill to open St. Felix-street, Brooklyn, was reported favorably.

Several bills of a local character were passed.

The Speaker appointed SAMUEL HANNA, of Troy, Assistant Postmaster of the Assembly.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ODELL—To incorporate the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New-York.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT—To prohibit the charge of the rent of metres by Gas Companies.

By Mr. ELLINGWOOD—To appropriate money for the payment of the services of the Commissioners and Clerk under the bill in relation to damages at Quarantine.

Mr. TOWNSEND introduced a resolution approving of the act of Rhode Island in repealing her Personal Liberty bill.

Mr. FINCH moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was agreed to by Yeas 85, Nays 34 All the Democratic members voted in the negative.

Mr. FISH then offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report at an early day a bill to repeal all acts in conflict with the act of the United States for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Laid over.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. L. C. ANDRUS in the Chair, on the special order, "An act to prevent the aiding, abetting and comforting of the enemies of the Republic," and on the bill to provide for the complete enrollment and discipline of the militia. The Committee reported progress.

Both bills were made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Adjourned.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. CORCORAN.

Evidence of Col. Lefferts and Col. Vosburgh—What are Legal Annual Parades of the First Division?

The Court convened promptly at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Col. Marshal Lefferts, of the Seventh Regiment, was the first witness sworn. He testified as follows: I am Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; I have been an officer in the Division twelve or thirteen years; I think the parade of Commodore Perry's funeral was in 1858; we paraded for that; in 1860 we paraded at the Japanese reception; there was other parades; I cannot recollect the years; there was the Worth parade, the Crystal Palace parade; the Seventh acted as escort to the Japanese upon their official visit to the Mayor of the City, from their quarters at the Metropolitan to the City Hall; that was by Division orders; it was subsequent to their arrival—not on the same day; my regiment paraded on the 4th of July, 1858; do not recollect whether we paraded on the 22d of November.

Q.—*By the Accused*—I think I can say there are two parades of the First Division for exercise each year, allowed by law; I do not know whether the Japanese parade was understood to be one of the parades for exercise; of course, I can't say how it was understood by the Division; I considered it as a Division parade; I am not prepared to pass upon the question whether that was one of the two distinct annual parades.

Q.—Was any Division order to parade your Regiment on the 11th of October, 1860, ever served upon you, or was the order served merely as a Brigade order?

The Judge-Advocate objected to the question, and the Court admitted it.

A.—I am not certain; but my impressions are that I did not receive the Division order; a few days prior to the order that I suppose is referred to, I did receive a Division order, which had reference to various details connected with the reception; I beg to withdraw that; I think I have confounded the Prince of Wales parade with the Japanese; not having documents to refer to I would withdraw what I have said in the latter part of my answer; my Regiment is in the Third Brigade; I do not know whether the officers of the First Division were consulted by the Major-General at any time as to the propriety of the parades I have mentioned; the escort to the Japanese that I have mentioned was composed only of my Regiment; the Prince of Wales parade, and reception of the Japanese, were both parades of the First Division; also that of the 4th of July, and at the funeral of Gen. WORTH, were Division parades; also, the opening of the Crystal Palace.

Questioned by the Prosecutor—My regiment did parade on Oct 11, with the Division.

TESTIMONY OF COL. VOSBURGH.

Questioned by the Prosecutor—I am Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment; about 12 or 13 years in the service; in 1858 my regiment paraded at the Monroe funeral, July 2; July 4; the Cable Celebration, Sept. 1; in 1860 we paraded on June 15, at the Japanese parade; between the 1st and 14th of July, to escort the Japanese when they left; also on the 4th of July; and on Oct. 11; the 16th of June, 4th of July, and 11th of October parades in 1860 were by Division; the 2d of July, 4th of July, and all others of 1858 were Division parades, except the Monroe funeral.

Questioned by the Accused—I have not conceived that there was any regular time for the Division parades except 4th of July, and since the law of 1855 I never have recognized the fact that there could be more than two legal parades annually by Division, according to the construction that is placed upon the law, and therefore am unable to say which parade should be in lieu of another.

Q. Was the parade for the reception of the Japanese not regarded by the militia of the First Division as one of their regular annual parades for exercise, and allowed to the Division as such? A. I do not know how the militia regarded it, as it was a Division order; I looked upon it as one of the regular Division parades.

The Judge-Advocate objected to the question and latter part of the answer, as irrelevant. The Court admitted both, and after some sparring between counsel, the witness repeated his last answer.

Q.—Were not the first and second orders for Division parades of the First Division, in each year, always regarded as for the regular annual parades authorized by law, and were not the orders issued after consultation with the Division Board? A.—I can't say as to the opinion of other members of the Militia, but I have so regarded the first two orders for Division parades. The Division Board has been consulted on two or three occasions, since I have been a member of the Board, as to the propriety of the Division parading.

The Court adjourned to Monday next at 4½ P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ALLEGED MURDER ON THE SHIP PAMPERO.—The report given by us yesterday, in relation to the alleged murder of a sailor on board the ship *Pampero*, while coming out of port from San Francisco, appears to have been unjust toward Capt. WM. LESTER, the commander of that vessel. He certified to the death of the sailor, GOLDSMITH, precisely as it was reported to him at the time by the second mate—that he fell from the topgallant forecastle. This statement was corroborated by three witnesses, then on the vessel, who took the body ashore to the Coroner in San Francisco. It was not until he reached this port that Capt. LESTER knew anything about the charge of murder against his third mate, or that he was in any way implicated in GOLDSMITH'S death. This information was brought to him by the Harbor Police themselves, after the third officer and most of the crew had left the ship. Had he known that such a charge was to be preferred against the mate he would most assuredly have detained him. Instead of the *Pampero's* having just arrived, as reported by the Harbor Police, she has been two weeks in port.

SINGULAR AND SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—JOHN JOLLEY, of No. 156 Cherry-street, while in a quarrel with his wife yesterday morning, caught up a shoe and threw it at her, but, missing the woman, the missile hit an infant named ALEXANDER M. MCLEAN, in the arms of its nurse, ELIZABETH JOHNSON, causing almost instant death. Officer PIERCE, of the Fourth Ward, was called in and arrested JOLLEY. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest, at which it transpired that the blow had fractured the child's skull. A verdict implicating JOLLEY was returned, and he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CAPT. WHITING'S POLAR LECTURE.—Capt. SAM. WHITING, late commander of the Charleston steamship *Marion*, delivered, by invitation, at Clinton Hall, last evening, a lecture upon the Arctic Expedition in search of Dr. KANE, of which he was an officer. He gave a detailed and graphic account of the Expedition from the time it started from New-York until the discover of Dr. KANE and his party, interspersed with poetic and glowing descriptions of Arctic scenes, and the perils and hardships incident to polar exploration. At the close of the lecture he gave, by request, a brief account of the seizure of the *Marion* at Charleston, and concluded by an eloquent eulogium upon the American flag, under whose protection he had sailed over the earth for twenty-five years, and in whose defence he was willing, if need be, to shed his life's blood. He was greeted throughout his lecture by repeated applause from a large audience, which, at the conclusion of his remarks, rose *en masse* and gave him three cheers and a tiger.

Rev. Mr. HUDSON will deliver his critical lecture on the play of "A Winter's Tale" this evening, at Clinton Hall.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Edward Everett, R. C. Winthrop, A. A. Lawrence and C. L. Woodbury, E. S. Tobey and A. Lynn, of Boston; Horace Randal, U. S. A.; C. S. Garfield and F. Vine, of Albany, are at the Everett House.

Hons. Wm. Kelley and O. V. Brainerd, of New-York; Gen. Halsum, of Paris; and Dr. Taylor, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Gridley and H. McKay, of Utica; J. S. Gilbert and family, of London, Eng.; and C. Levering, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

P. Belfior, of Palermo, Sicily; G. W. Miller, of Leavenworth, Kansas; and H. L. Matthews, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. T. Ames, of Chicopee, Mass.; H. R. Stevens, of Newburgh; W. H. Douglass, of Buffalo; and G. Harding, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Rev. John Lord, of Connecticut; H. F. Marsh, of Boston; and T. O. Jencks, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Lieut. D. D. Perkins, U. S. N., Lieut. Tyler, U. S. A.; and P. G. Perry, of Paris, are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Horse-Tamer in Brooklyn.

SEVERAL SERIOUS SUBJECTS SUBDUED.

Last night the capacity of the Brooklyn Academy of Music was tested to the full. Mr. RAREY having advertised that he would give a Horse-Lecture at 7½ o'clock on Wednesday evening, was undoubtedly delighted on receiving information, Wednesday morning, that tickets had been issued in sufficient quantities to guarantee the crowding of the entire auditorium, and that it would be unwise to sell any more. As at Niblo's, the plan was adopted of reserving the entire body of the house, and leaving the two upper tiers for the occupancy of the earliest comers, the strongest pushers and the most pertinacious squeezers. At 6½ o'clock the unreserved seats, the aisles, the stalls, the tops of the pillars, and the sills of the windows were filled, and when the curtain rose there was no standing or sitting room without an occupant.

Mr. RAREY invariably follows the following programme:

1. He introduces *Cruiser*, tells who and what he was and is, referring with evident pride and satisfaction to the approval of Queen VICTORIA, and the suggestions of the Prince Consort.

2. A mild subject is brought in, on whom experiments are tried, showing the *modus operandi* of the system, and the objects to be attained. A young lecture is also delivered at this period of the performance.

3. The gate being flung wide open, a heavily muzzled horse, or, as a Sunday journal says of one, a "war charger" is brought in with great attendant pomp and circumstance. On one side of him is a short English groom, who, at a distance of some fifteen feet, holds him by a rope. On the other side a Celtic groom does the same, while RAREY alternately coaxes, tickles, scares and moderates him. After awhile, the "charger" is bound, subdued, unbound, and led away captive.

4. A colored individual, of huge corporosity and evident physical strength, bears gently in his arms a little Shetland poney, the smallest in the world, weighing 77½ lbs., while a larger one, weighing 210 lbs, is led in by a Teutonic individual in corduroy pants and a perspiring cuticle. A lecture on the how and why these ponies became small is then given.

5. The proceedings close by the introduction of some terrible and outrageous horse, whose vile tendencies, evil disposition and fiendish propensities are vouched for in a letter from some consummate wag. This horse is made to illustrate that ancient saying, now honored with a place in proverbs, "*Quem Deus vult perdire, prius dementat;*" in other words, RAREY works him up to a fever heat of passion, agitates his nerves, tickles his ribs, and then with those fatal, and henceforth historic straps, comes it over him, gets him down, and in the most gentle manner pulls him, hauls him, drags him, jerks him, and effectually convinces him.

This performance was most thoroughly done, last night, to the entire satisfaction of 2,500 people. Mr. RAREY first exhibited and explained *Cruiser*, and then brought on one of the cleanest-headed, finest-limbed, and compactly-built fillies we have ever seen. She was frisky to a degree, but soon acknowledged her master. After her, a "sorrel mare, whose shoes are never put on without the assistance of a dozen men;" whose hind legs so stand on their dignity that, if handled, they at once "kick like fury," and whose owner wrote a letter filled with accounts of his misdeeds, was made to taste the bitter pill. The fight with her was genuine. She was really one of the most nervous horses in the country. After she was apparently subdued, and RAREY was attempting familiarities, she gave a snort and a bound and was again half free. But a second lesson convinced her, and, like her predecessor, she was soon under the influence of the little black strap. Then came the little ponies; the benevolent and patriarchal African, the short and stubby Anglican, and the customary lecture.

The last fight was a good one. The muzzle, the ropes, and the men were as ever the same, but the horse was genuine. It made a queer, snickering noise, which invariably found an echo from the audience. We have heard a horse-laugh ere this, but never knew of a horse-talk. The contest with this animal was terrific. His heels were in all directions three minutes out of every four; his mouth was savage, his tail was very whisky; his mane was stiff, and his eye was like that of a maniac. For ten minutes he and his opponent struggled, twisted, fought, kicked, squealed, snorted, stamped, ran, wheeled and wrestled. His phys'que was very powerful—his limbs were unbendable except for their own purposes, and his intelligence was keen and quick. His time had come—he was conquered, he yielded, and with one wild outcry, he laid himself down, while RAREY, with tumbled hair, saw-dusted clothes, and an agitated voice, announced a second performance for Friday evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE MILITARY.—The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-eighth Regiments of the Fifth Brigade, N. Y. S. M., will continue to do duty at the Armory, one company at a time, until further orders. This arrangement has been more with a view to perfecting their discipline than from any fear of a disturbance.

HISTORICAL LECTURES ON GREAT REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—Rev. JOHN LORD will give the second lecture of his course this evening at the Athenæum. This series of discourses is illustrative of the influence of Christianity on the condition of women, and of her condition in different ages.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, a laboring man, named JAMES HART, was run over by a swill-cart, on Clove-road, and instantly killed. He was driving the team at the time, and accidentally fell under the wheels.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Detective VAN WAGNER yesterday arrested HENRY W. BRIGGS, of Boston, on a charge of robbing Messrs. LOCKWOOD & LUMM, of Boston, of $400.

COURT CALENDARS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 68, 72, 20, 23, 24, 6, 74, 75, 82, 83, 86, 87, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98. City Court: Nos. 3, 48, 52, 61, 10, 47, 11, 29, 39, 40, 54, 5, 15, 17, 30, 41, 51, 58, 68, 69.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S SAFES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Great Fire at Louisburgh.

LOUISBURGH, N. C., Jan. 9, 1861.

Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 20th December, 1860, a fire occurred in our town, destroying the whole business portion of the place except two stores. We had one of your "Patent Champion Safes," purchased about one year ago, which contained all the books and papers belonging to the firm; also, the private papers and notes of our Mr. BALLARD.

From the position in which the safe stood during the fire, it was subjected to an immense amount of heat, lasting several hours; and, although it was supposed by many of our citizens that the contents were destroyed, everything came out satisfactory, the binding on the books being the only part affected. We have ordered another one from your agent.

B. T. BALLARD & Co.

$1 000 reward is still freely offered to any person who can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

"Herring's Patent Champion Safe," the most reliable security from fire now known, is manufactured only by

HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.,
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia,
HERRING & Co., New Orleans,
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-street, New-York. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.

The large Oil Portrait just completed, of
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,
For Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
will be on exhibition for a few days only at GURNEY'S Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same.
Gallery open till 9 P. M.

J. GURNEY & SON.

N. B.—The exhibition of the above picture will positively close on Saturday next, Jan. 26.

[Advertisement.]

I WISH I KNEW WHAT TO DO WITH MY BOY—I cannot govern him. Learn how to direct him. You are endeavoring to restrain him He is always in mischief, you say. That very power which leads him in mischief wants direction, and a knowledge of its direction may be obtained by a phrenological examination by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP.—Fun, frolic and fashion at the Central Park. If you want to join in it, call at the "Central Park Skate Emporium," and get an outfit at any price you choose to name.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 23.—*In steamship Arago, from Southampton and Havre*—Capt J. N Ingraham U. S Navy; Jas Lesley, Jr., bearer of dispatches; Mr. and Mrs. Butterworth, Misses Butterworth, Dr. and Mrs Mosher, Gen. Robt. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fassy, 3 children and servant. Miss Bron, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lambert, Miss Duputel, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Garner, Wm. Garner, Miss Garner, Mrs. L. Joye, Mr. and Mrs. P J. Davy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cazade, Capt. J. D. Blanchard, Norman Jackson Mr. Lecluze, M. Clastrier, Fred'k Lerre, J. Hamilton, Ad. Quessel, John Shipton, E. V. Welch, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Philipps, W. J. Geddings F. A. Hanson, Jas. Chapson, C. H. Welling and son, P. L. Fox, M. Piaud, L. Sisley, Ed. King, A. Beyer, Mr. DeGreiff, Ed. A. Johnson, A. Dubereceau, M. Seligmann, A. Molina, F. Molina, E. Molina, E. Grarier, John Wills, Mr. DeMusset, L. S. Drusult, E. Varet, Mr. Ahrens, Mr. Wilkinson, Arthur Miller, Wm. Hass, G. W. Meier A B. Howe, A. Couche, L. S. Levenard, A. A. Samanos, E. Strack, Samuel Betton, H. J. Baker, F. W. Yards, Thos York, P. Kelly, J. D. Mercercon, F. Soler, A. Maquet, W. Klein, G. A. Gouen, Mr. Pohnock, Jos. Mangeon, Mrs. Buee, Mr. Genevoix, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Bertrand, Mr. Sutorius, J. Och, Mr. Manheim, Miss F. Lindner, Mrs. A. Nathan and child, N. Fuega G. Loppmiorno, A. Valente, G. Valente, Mr. Delamarc, G. Vues, J. F. Allisen, Mrs. Young, J. O. Carl, F. Soulee, H. Sussy, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, Mr. Van Name, F. Taels, R. Peratta, A. Chauchoire, A. Gwinn Mrs. Sigeane and child. Total—115 passengers.

JAN. 23.—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Mr. Hewitt and lady, A. Van Bureo, Mr. Clark and lady, J. Champion and lady, Mr. Moss, H. Horner, Miss M. Gregory E. McKinnion, G. Germaine, C. H. Bunting, H. Barker, G. Davis, M. Tinson, H. Bryne and lady, G. P. Hill, and 125 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 5 07 | Moon sets.... 5 38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 37 | Gov. Island. 6 26 | Hell Gate.... 7 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Marion, Adkins, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Star of the South Kearney, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Ships Cincinnatus, Doane, London, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Kitty Simpson, Hepburn, Antwerp, Funch & Meincke; Brilliant, Hogan, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt.

Barks City of Boston (Br.,) Tesseyman, Queenstown and a market, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Ella Virginia, Focke, Baltimore, master; Sarah Smith, (Br.,) Smith, Southampton, G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Princeton, Wells, Cardenas, C. & E. J. Peters; Trial, (Br.,) Forbes, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; East, Spater, Savannah, D. C. Murray.

Schooners Medora, Morish, Jacksonville, Peck & Church; Osprey, (Br.,) Murphy Ragged Island, H. G. Donovan; Luna, (Br.,) Wilson, Guadaloupe, Miller & Houghton; Alexander, Hale, Jacksonville, Post & Small; E. L. Day, Hackney, Newbern, Jonas Smith & Co.; Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Fernandina, Dollner, Potter & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre and Southampton Jan 9, passed the Needles at 9½ o'clock same evening, with 115 passengers, the usual mails $382 870 in specie, and 760 tons mdse. to Fox & Mackenzie. First part of passage moderate weather; latter part, very strong westerly gales. Jan. 19, lat. 45 21, lon. 31 33, exchanged signals with Br. steamship City of Washington, in company, bound W. Jan. 23, at 5 A. M., arrived at Sandy Hook.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool Jan. 8, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 16, lat. 49 11, lon. 38 33, exchanged signals with ship Cathereded, bound E. Jan. 21, lat. 41 53, lon. 63 43, exchanged signals with a steamship bound E., supposed to be the Palestine, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Keystone State, Marshman, Savannah, with mdse. to Thos. Richardson & Co. Jan. 21, off Frying Pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steamships Jas. Adger, State of Georgia, Alabama and Huntsville, all bound S.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton and naval stores to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Curlew, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Brig Empress, (Br., of London,) Gilbert, Fuertaventura, Canary Islands, 54 ds., with barrilla, &c., to W. W. De Forest. Experienced some heavy weather. Dec. 26, lat. 33 19, lon. 50 67, experienced a violent gale from W. N. W.; sprung bowsprit and foreyard, split jib; vessel badly strained. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Meteor, (of Boston,) Carman, Manzanilla 17 ds., with mahogany, melado, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. Had heavy weather. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig T. Colthirst, (of Eastport,) Emery, Kingston, Jam., 22 ds., with coffee to Brett, Son & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig San Juan, (Mex.,) Bessettaya, Baltimore 3 ds., in ballast to M. Echeverria & Co.

Schr. John G. Roach, (wrecker,) Clock, Moriches Beach, L. I., with coffee and logwood (balance of cargo of brig Conquest, wrecked at that place,) to E. Beach.

Schr. B. K. Hough, Saddler, Fortune Bay, N. F., 22 ds., with fish to order. Has experienced very heavy weather.

Schr. John and Mary, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Port Maria, Jam., with pimento, &c., to Leycraft & Co.

Schr. Electric Flash, (of Gloucester,) Ayres, Fortune Bay, N. F., 22 ds., with herrings.

Schr. Saxon, Cassidy, Calais, in ballast.

WIND—During the day, from N. to N. N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Thomas Swann, for Baltimore; Marion, for Charleston; Star of the South, for Savannah. Ships Empire, for Liverpool; F. W. Fannin, for Galveston. Barks Crimea, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Tahite, for Genoa.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—Arr. ships Ellen Hood, Bremerhaven; Wm. Witherle, Helviot; Belle Wood, Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Australia is now on the Great Balance Dock for repairs.

Foreign Ports.

At Port Maria, Jam., (no date,) schr. Anna Lewis, Bush for New-York, the only Am. vessel.

HAVRE—Am vessels in port Jan 9: Logan, Marsh, of and for New-York, Jan. 9; Germania, Townsend, do, do., Jan. 16; Enterprise, McLane do. do., Feb. 5; Admiral Bliffen, do. do., Jan. 30; Adelaide Bell (of Portsmouth,) Robertson, for New-Orleans Jan. 12; Hemisphere, (of New-York,) Taylor, unknown; Charles Adams, Mills, do.; Transit, (of Bath,) Patten do.; Rufus Choate, (of Boston,) Rich, do.; Joseph Holmes, (of Kingston,) Hanson, do.; Arkwright, (of Portsmouth,) Davis, do.; Simoda, (of Boston,) Nason, do.; Greenwood, (of Kennebec,) Nason, Jr., do.; R. H. Tucker, (of Wiscasset,) Clark, do.; Amity, (of Bath,) Stimson, do.; Northampton, (of Bath,) Colwell, do.

[PER NORTH BRITON.]

Arrived from New-York—Jan. 2, Richmond, at Marseilles; 7th, Linwood, at Liverpool; 9th, Sir John Franklin, at Liverpool; E. M. Hine, in the Clyde.

Arrived from New-Orleans—1st, Elvira Owens, at Genoa; 2d, Serafina, at Santander.

Arrived from Charleston—9th, Gen. Parkhill, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—9th, Clara Morse, and American Union, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—9th, Manhattan, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia—7th, Achilles, from Deal.

MEM.—The Sheridan, for New-Orleans, has put back to Queenstown.

The Champion, from Savannah for the Clyde, was abandoned at sea Dec. 16. Crew saved.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 11.

Arrived from New-York—Fanny Butler, at Naples; Dutchman, at Deal; Constellation, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Benjamin Bangs, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Daniel, at Trieste.

Arrived from New-Orleans—J. T. Chapman, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The Retreat, from Ardrossan for New-York, was ashore at Lochindale, but got off, and reached Liverpool very leaky.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON JAN. 19, GOING from New-Haven depot to Catharine Ferry, CANVAS TRUNK, marked on end G. S. H., and on plate under lock, G. S. HOLMES. The reward will be paid by returning the same to Washington Hotel, No. 365 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; can make good bread and biscuit; understands milk and butter. No objection to go a short distance in the country Apply at No. 139 Madison-st., third floor. Can be seen for two days.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a few single persons, can have very pleasant rooms and board in a first-class house, pleasantly and conveniently located. Good reference required. Apply at No 145 West 22d-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO MANUFACTURE coal oil cheaper than ever. I want to meet again those two gentlemen from Brooklyn; one is a Pennsylvania German. F. H. PAPPEY, Chemist, No. 532 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

AT C. J. CUSHMAN'S—THE VERY BEST KID Gloves (none better) in this City. We have just received an assortment of all colors and sizes, price 63 cents. No. 463 6th av., corner 28th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE private family can accommodate one or two single gentleman with board. Apply at No. 28 Livingston-st.